

INSURANCE

Whether Business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.

19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913. BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY. REGD. NO. 1065.

INSURANCE

Indian Insurance Companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public.

110

VOL. XVIII NO. 133-

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA

"BOMBAY HAS DONE SPLENDIDLY"

"We Are Not Law-Breakers"

'IRWIN HAS BROKEN READING'S RECORD.'

—SAYS PATEL.

"I am not at all prepared to admit that we are law-breakers. We are only breaking laws which are only known as laws, but are not strictly speaking laws. These so-called laws have no legal foundation or sanctity behind them."

"These things ought not to have been in the law books. Because they are known as laws for a long time they pass like laws," said Pundit Motilal Nehru addressing a mammoth meeting attended by over a hundred thousand people at the Esplanade on Wednesday evening.

The meeting was one of the most impressive witnessed during the last few months on the Esplanade. It was again a fully representative meeting of all the communities, the Muslims and the Parsis and more especially Parsi women being present in very large numbers. Women as usual were present in large numbers. Mr. G. V. Kapadia presided.

MOTILALI OVATED.

Pundit Motilali arrived at the meeting along with Mrs. Motilal and Mrs. Jawaharlal and was given a great ovation. He was garlanded by several ladies when he took his seat on the platform. Mr. G. V. Kapadia welcomed the Punditji to Bombay and requested him to address the meeting.

Pundit Motilal in a Hindustani speech first thanked the people of Bombay for the reception they accorded to him. He was glad to find that all communities had taken part in it.

HIS OBJECT IN COMING.

He said that his object in coming to Bombay was to acquaint himself with the situation, to consult the workers and then to give advice to the Bombay public. As he had not been able to see friends and discuss the situation with them he reserved his message to Bombay for a later meeting.

He was, however, glad to note that Bombay had so far done splendid work and he congratulated the citizens of Bombay on it. He held that the splendid work Bombay and Gujarat had done would be recorded in golden letters in the future history of the country. "So far Bombay has acted splendidly and I ask you to carry out the struggle in the same way, no matter what are the obstacles put in your way," he said.

CARRY ON THE FIGHT.

Continuing Punditji said: "Ordinances and regulations should not deter you. I need not even say this because looking to the sacrifices you have so far made it can safely be expected that you will carry the fight to a successful finish."

You have given the best example to the country and take it from me that you are not alone in this battle. The Punjab, U. P., and Bengal are with you and even Government servants, nay even these who compelled by circumstances have to work against you, in their heart of hearts sympathise with you."

PATHANS' SYMPATHIES.

Referring to Peshawar incident Pundit Motilal said that nobody ever expected that even the Pathans who does not value human life to the same extent as people in India do, would be so impressed by Mahatma Gandhi's teaching of non-violence that he would face bullets with an open breast.

Referring to the excesses of the police in different parts of the country, Punditji said that the Satyagrahis were not the law-breakers.

CLUBBING INNOCENT MEN.

"On the contrary the law is broken by those who profess to preserve law and order. There is no such law in any country on the earth which allows the police

to beat innocent and peaceful men who willingly offer themselves for arrest."

As you know Satyagrahis are belaboured until they become unconscious. It is possible to fool some people for a long time, but it is not possible to fool all people for all time. It can be just possible for the Government, by issuing constant communiques, to keep the public in the dark for some time about the happenings at Dharasana, Wadala, Peshawar and other places.

There might be some people whom the Government will keep in darkness for a longer time, but they cannot keep the whole world in darkness about it for a very long time," concluded the Pundit, amidst loud cheers.

WOMEN'S WELCOME.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi welcomed Pundit Motilal to Bombay on behalf of the citizens and especially on behalf of the women of Bombay. She said that the morning's procession was a proof of the love of the masses and their devotion to their national leaders.

She assured the Punditji that he and the other Nationalist leaders would always find Bombay public ready to carry out their wishes.

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

Mr. V. J. Patel also welcomed Pundit Motilal to Bombay whom he called the Prime Minister of the Swaraj Government because, he added humorously, when Punditji would become Prime Minister he would appoint him President of the Parliament. He again reminded the audience that the fight they were carrying on was a unique fight, as they had pledged themselves to non-violence.

If they remained non-violent as they had so far remained, he felt sure that in six months' time they would win the battle. And if they won it, it would not only serve India's purpose but they would be setting a great lesson before the world, which if it were followed would do away with every "Disarmament Conference."

DON'T BUY CLOTH.

He again advised people not to buy any cloth at all if they wanted to make the boycott movement a success, as well as to give a proper reply to the Ordinance.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Patel referred to the all round repression in the country and observed that even when they had boycotted the Prince of Wales' visit in 1921 there was not such repression.

Lord Irwin had beaten the record of Lord Reading and he was sorry to have so far impressed upon all his friends and even upon Mahatmaji that Lord Irwin was really a kind-hearted man and a "friend" of India.

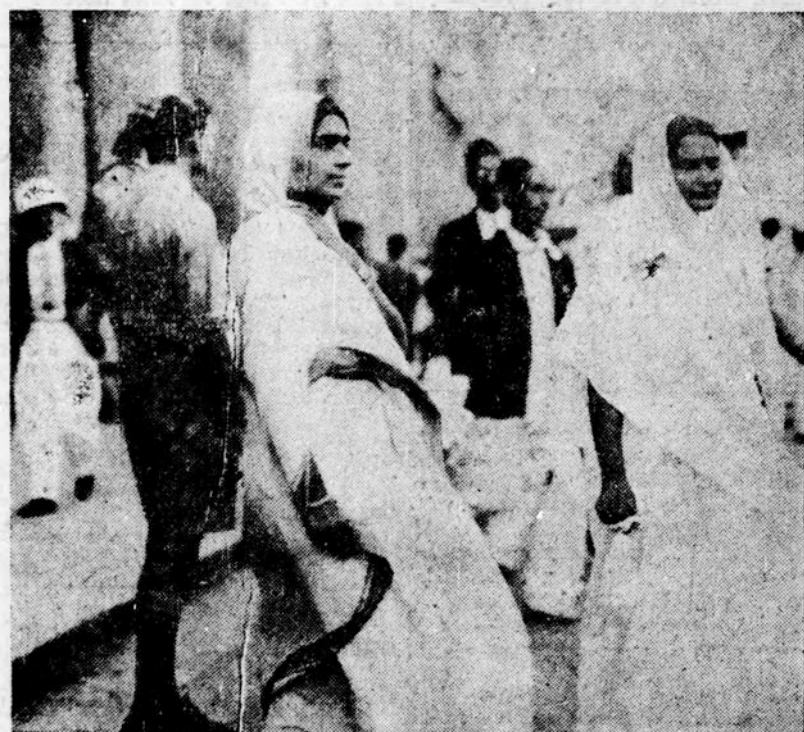
GIVE UP YOUR STUDIES!

Concluding his speech, Mr. Patel appealed to the collegians and High School students to give up their studies and to take part in the national struggle. If they really felt that they should do their duty by their country at this critical hour, they must come out of schools and colleges and give up their studies till the struggle continues," he said.

Mr. Patel also observed that his appeal to the students might lead the Viceroy to issue one more Ordinance making it a crime to ask students to give up their studies.

But then he would think that the only thing that remained for the Viceroy to do was to issue one final ordinance and declare the Congress an illegal body and to punish those who joined it or sympathise with it by sending them to gallows.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta also spoke and the meeting came to a close.



Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who returned her J. P. title is seen here dispersing the crowd near the Whiteaway Laidlaw.

KELKAR WILL NOT SHAKE HANDS WITH VICEROY.

"So Long As Irwin Holds Lathi Of Repressive Ordinances."

BOMBAY, June 18.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. N. C. Kelkar ex-M. L. A., to Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar stating his inability to join the journalist deputation to the Viceroy:—

"Regret my inability to join the Journalists' Deputation to the Viceroy. Hope you will be able to obtain from the Viceroy a declaration of some more

sensible policy of enforcing Press Ordinance.

Myself reluctant to shake hands with the Viceroy so long as he holds in hand the lathi of Repressive Ordinances.

Security has been taken from my press and paper apparently for my articles on Sholapur affairs in which I believe I am absolutely right and Government absolutely wrong."—A. P.

DR. PAREKH GETS ONE YEAR R. I.

Excited Scenes.

SURAT, June 17.

Dr. Surajlal Parekh who succeeded Mr. Nathubhai Desai, as the President of the Bular Taluka Samiti, and was arrested on a charge of sedition, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200 in default, 4 months' further rigorous imprisonment, by the Bular Magistrate.

Excited scenes were witnessed, following a meeting which met to congratulate Dr. Surajlal Parekh, last night, when a crowd of 500 strong, collected before the Residence of the Patel of Bular. Mr. Narani Vasanji, and demanded that the toddy shop in Bular, run by him should be closed. Mr. Narani tried to explain that he could not close the shop, without the consent of his Parsi partners. But, this did not satisfy the mob which continued to demonstrate before the house, for about an hour. The crowd then proceeded to the bazar and demonstrated in front of the house of Mr. Virchand Govindji, the Honorary Magistrate.—A. P.

"PRAJABANDHU" STOPS PUBLICATION.

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

The proprietors of the Prajabandhu Printing Press and the Prajabandhu Weekly paper have decided to close both the press and the paper, and to refuse to give the security of Rs. 1,000 each for the press and paper, demanded by the Government, under the Press Ordinance.

RECORD AIR MAIL FLIGHT

Karachi To Croydon In Less Than 6 Days

The Armstrong Siddley air liner which alighted at Croydon last night has made a record air mail flight. She carried Indian mail which left Karachi at midnight in this flight via Egypt journey, occupying only five and three-quarters of a day.—B. O. W.

B. P. C. C. "War Council."

We understand that the list of the members of the B. P. C. C. "War Council" has not yet been finally settled.

GOVERNOR AT SHOLAPUR.

What Merchants Told Him.

SHOLAPUR, June 18.

The Governor is leaving Sholapur at 10-20 to-night arriving Poona 5-30 to-morrow morning. Throughout this afternoon the Governor gave interviews to various local leaders. What transpired during the conversations is not known but it is noteworthy that among those given interviews were number of merchants and businessmen who, it is understood, made it very clear to His Excellency that business in Sholapur was seriously interfered with by the unsettled state of things induced by the Martial Law and

"WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT SURRENDERS.

Sgt. Gunvant R. Kapadia, President of the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who arrived from Allahabad with the Congress President on Wednesday morning surrendered himself to the Lamington Road Police the same night.

It will be recalled that a warrant of arrest was pending against Sgt. Kapadia for the last few days. He will be charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day (Thursday) with having taken part in the "Sholapur Day" procession in defiance of the Police Commissioner's Order.

That there is a general demand for the imminent withdrawal of Martial Law.

His Excellency gave a luncheon party which was attended by several non-officials and is giving a small official dinner party this evening.—A. P.

30 MADRAS SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

MADRAS, June 18.

Early this morning two Indian Assistant Commissioners of Police accompanied by a number of officers arrived at Udayavaram, the headquarters of the city Satyagrahis and took into custody all inmates numbering 30 including Dictator Krishna Iyer.

They were arrested under section 143 I.P.C. and will be placed on trial probably to-morrow, meanwhile the police are going through documents seized during the raid. Udayavaram is now empty and has been taken charge by the owner.—A. P.

AFRIDIS ON THE MARCH.

Proposed Attack On Peshawar.

"SERIOUS SITUATION," SAY GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 17.

It states that the Afridi situation overshadowed to assume a very serious complexion. A Lashkar led by Syed Badshah and other prominent Muslims was known to have been formed some three weeks ago near Western end of Khajuri plain. Subsequently further concentration with standards collected in Upper Bara and began to move slowly towards Peshawar District Border.

By June 4, the Lashkar had reached a point about fifteen miles west of Bara Fort. It was reported that the intention was to hold a Jirga with Khaili and Mohmand tribes in the district with a view to a combined resistance to alleged Government oppression.

ATTACK ON CANTONMENT.

On the night of June 4 the Lashkar entered Peshawar District and numerous isolated gangs, some of

Mahatma's Companion?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Kaka Kalekar has been removed this morning from Sabarmati jail. It is understood that he would be taken to Yeravda jail and kept as a companion to Mahatmaji.

them numbering several hundreds, penetrated Khaili and Mohmand villages up to cantonment boundary. Khaili and Mohmands were incited to revolt and attack cantonment.

Numerous gangs, remained scattered through Khaili and Mohmand country and in gardens south of Peshawar City.—B. O. W.

CASE AGAINST PESHAWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

PESHAWAR, June 17.

Further adjournment till June 3 was granted to-day by Capt. Cobb, City Magistrate, Peshawar, in the case against Abdullah Khan Nishat Vakil, Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Ghosh and fifteen others of the Peshawar Congress Committee.—A. P.

THREAT TO BE "REMOVED FROM THE ROLLS"

Allahabad's High Court's Warning To Lawyers.

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The Allahabad High Court who has been informed that a considerable number of lawyers in the District Courts absented themselves for one or two days as a protest against "certain political or administrative action" has decided not to take any disciplinary action at present but has issued a warning that after publication of this notice any lawyer who breaks his contract with his client for any "irrelevant and improper reason," will be called upon to show cause why should not be removed from the rolls or suspended from such practice.—A. P.

PICKETING PARTLY CALLED OFF AT AHMEDABAD.

Mahajans To Meet Congressmen

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was called off to-day, on the different Mahajans undertaking to meet the Congress authorities this evening. Picketing of liquor shops continue, and the Commissioner, accompanied by the District Magistrate and District Police Superintendent pays frequent visits to the area concerned, but no action has been taken so far.—A. P.

C. I. D. MAN MOBBED.

Alleged Attempt To Smash Shop Windows.

NO ORDERS FOR WANTON ASSAULTS.

Commissioner Healy Promises Enquiry.

Picketing continues to be the main Congress activity in Bombay. In the Fort area, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. has been marked out for the mobilisation of efforts.

Monday's lathi charge at Whiteaway's is still a topic of discussion.

A C.I.D. Havildar in Mufti, standing among the spectators, was mobbed by the crowd who alleged that he had attempted to throw a stone on the Whiteaway show case.

SHOUTS OF "SHAME" FOR INDIAN PRINCE.

The Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. has become the centre of attractions for the past few days. It is being guarded by a number of Indian Police constables and European Officers.

When the shop was picketed by the Congress volunteers, the management said that they were getting business as usual, but since Monday last when the Congress volunteers are no longer allowed to picket the business had dropped to the zero point.

On Wednesday the Congress authorities adopted different tactics to keep the police the whole day and instead of sending the whole batch of 13 men in the morning, they released two men at an interval of an hour to post them at different shops. Thus by 2 p. m. only six volunteers were arrested, viz four at Whiteaway and two at Army and Navy. They were not allowed to picket more than a few minutes and as soon as they took their posts they were arrested by the police who were present there.

A large number of people collected near Whiteaway Laidlaw and as soon as the pickets were arrested they were greeted with shouts of "Bande Matram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay."

A few customers who came in the morning for their purchases were also greeted with the usual slogans of "Shame, Shame." A motor car of an Indian ruler who went with his staff to make purchases in the Whiteaway was also besieged by a large crowd and the occupants were hissed with shouts of "Shame Shame."

C. I. D. MAN MOBBED.

At about 12-30 p. m. a constable in mufti standing along with the crowd was roughly handled, and the police rescued him with great difficulty. This man turned out to be a police havildar of C. I. D. and it was alleged that he attempted to throw a stone at the Whiteaway and was detected by some persons standing behind him. He was roughly handled by the crowd who at first did not know that he was in the police force. On search being made his number was found and the crowd decided to take him to the Congress House. In the meantime the police sergeants rushed to rescue the man and the constables were ordered to make a lathi charge. In the melee a few persons were injured and the police constable was rescued by his comrades.

A few prominent persons came to see the excited scenes at the Whiteaway, including Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) who was watching the lathi charge from the premises of Messrs. Ballwala and Homi. Mr. H. A. Lalji, President of the Municipal Corporation, was also seen there.

MORE PICKETERS JAILED.

Eight Congress volunteers picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort were produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday morning and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.

Four of the accused were arrested on Tuesday evening. The rest were arrested on Wednesday morning near Whiteaway Laidlaw and Army and Navy Stores.

Only four of the accused gave their names. They were: Narbhairam Kalyanji Shankar Balaji, Chintaman Gangadhar and Damodar Jivan.

14 ARRESTS.

14 Congress volunteers who pic-

keted the foreign cloth shops in the Fort on Wednesday were arrested till 2-30 p. m.

From early morning crowds began to collect at Whiteaway Laidlaw in anticipation of witnessing the exciting scenes that were expected on previous days.

The police admit that the suspect is their man, but deny that he intended to throw stones.

MR. HEALY PROMISES ENQUIRY.

Statement About C. I. D. Man.

Several Parsis and others who were victims or eye-witnesses of the Police assaults on peaceful crowds have made statements to Sir Byramji Jijibhai at his office at Alice Building, Hornby Road. Sir Byramji is sending these statements to the Police Commissioner, and will also forward them to the Home Member if necessary.

Regarding the C.I.D. man who was alleged to have tried to throw stones at Whiteaways a Parsi gentleman has made a statement to Sir Byramji, and handed him the broad leather belt with a square brass plate bearing No. A2234, which he had managed to snatch away from the C.I.D. man.

Sir Byramji later saw the Commissioner Mr. Healy and handed him the leather belt. Sir Byramji also brought to his notice the police excesses he had himself witnessed near Whiteaways the previous day and also what was reported to him by many victims and eye-witnesses.

ENQUIRY PROMISED.

The Commissioner has promised to make enquiries, adding that he had not given orders to the police to assault the peaceful crowds, wantonly. The Commissioner also promised that he would "sack" those officers who were found guilty of excesses after due enquiry.

THE C. I. D. MAN.

The following statement was made to Sir Byramji by Mr. K. Framji regarding the C. I. D. man:—

At about 12-30 this afternoon I was passing by the Hornby Road I found a huge crowd in the arcade of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. When I went there I heard that a man was trying to throw a stone on the show window glass. The public suspected that he must have been a C.I.D. man. They therefore asked him who he was when not getting a satisfactory reply, the members of the crowd determined to find out his identity by all means possible. They therefore arrested him and immediately Superintendent Home and a Sergeant came to the assistance of the arrested man. As the Police came to his assistance, the public suspicions were getting stronger that he must be one of themselves. The Police Officers asked the crowd to release him and disperse but the people were determined to ascertain whether he was connected with the C.I.D. Seeing that the crowd would not release him, the Sergeant, whom I am in a position to identify, took out his revolver and pointed it at the public. But the crowd was in no mood to be intimidated in this way and in the meantime I saw a belt on his waist and tried to take it out and I succeeded in doing so. I did this with a view to bring his conduct to the notice of the police authorities.

(Continued on page 5.)

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers	
1930		
21st	Majura	20,827
24th	Ranpur	16,901
27th	Malwa	11,000
30th	Naldara	16,089
3rd	Ranpur	16,901
6th	Malwa	11,000
9th	Naldara	16,089
12th	Ranpur	16,901
15th	Malwa	11,000
18th	Naldara	16,089
21st	Ranpur	16,901
24th	Malwa	11,000
27th	Naldara	16,089
30th	Ranpur	16,901
3rd	Malwa	11,000
6th	Naldara	16,089
9th	Ranpur	16,901
12th	Malwa	11,000
15th	Naldara	16,089
18th	Ranpur	16,901
21st	Malwa	11,000
24th	Naldara	16,089
27th	Ranpur	16,901
30th	Malwa	11,000
3rd	Naldara	16,089
6th	Ranpur	16,901
9th	Malwa	11,000
12th	Naldara	16,089
15th	Ranpur	16,901
18th	Malwa	11,000
21st	Naldara	16,089
24th	Ranpur	16,901
27th	Malwa	11,000
30th	Naldara	16,089

Date	Steamers	
1930		
1st	Majura	20,827
4th	Ranpur	16,901
7th	Malwa	11,000
10th	Naldara	16,089
13th	Ranpur	16,901
16th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldara	16,089
22nd	Ranpur	16,901
25th	Malwa	11,000
28th	Naldara	16,089
1st	Ranpur	16,901
4th	Malwa	11,000
7th	Naldara	16,089
10th	Ranpur	16,901
13th	Malwa	11,000
16th	Naldara	16,089
19th	Ranpur	16,901
22nd	Malwa	11,000
25th	Naldara	16,089
28th	Ranpur	16,901
1st	Malwa	11,000
4th	Naldara	16,089
7th	Ranpur	16,901
10th	Malwa	11,000
13th	Naldara	16,089
16th	Ranpur	16,901
19th	Malwa	11,000
22nd	Naldara	16,089
25th	Ranpur	16,901
28th	Malwa	11,000
1st	Naldara	16,089
4th	Ranpur	16,901
7th	Malwa	11,000
10th	Naldara	16,089
13th	Ranpur	16,901
16th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldara	16,089
22nd	Ranpur	16,901
25th	Malwa	11,000
28th	Naldara	16,089

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.
* Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
* With limited accommodation
for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and
2nd cabin passengers.
** To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO EUROPE
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	£174	£164	£154	£144

2nd Saloon.

A	B
Single	£56
Return	£92

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£64	£54
Return	£147	£137	£127	£117

2nd Saloon.

A	B
Single	£52
Return	£81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.
RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return
Tickets at Special Reduced Rates
will be issued available for return
to Bombay by "VICEROY OF IN-
DIA" due 19th September, 1930.
The fares will be as follows:—

1st	2nd
Saloon	Saloon
£104	£78

to London and
back by Sea

to London and
back with spe-
cial train both
ways

to Marseilles
and back

NEW THIRD CLASS CARRIAGE
FARES TO EUROPE.

Single	Return
£30	£52
£28	£49

Combination Return Tickets be-
tween any two grades including
Third Cabin can be arranged.
OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steam-
er of 21,000 tons will call at Bom-
bay on her outward voyage in Oc-
tober next year carrying First Sa-
loon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY
TO CALL AT PORT SAID, DUBAI,
MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one
class ships. Fares as follows:—
Single Return
Bombay to Plymouth £84 £112
B 2nd £106
C 2nd £68

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1930		
June 20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
25	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldara	Colombo & Australia.
20	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 18	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 1	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
18	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Malwa	Colombo & Australia.
12	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tick-
ets can be issued in the First
Saloon only. Period of availabil-
ity 16 weeks, at £100 approxi-
mately every month. Fares £74
to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN
GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1930		
18th	Bandra	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagala	East and South Africa.
20th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushira, Mohammedan & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excur-
sion return tickets to Bombay for
Rs. 500, May to September,
1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi
on Wednesdays, Thursdays,
every week. The departure of the
Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or
Friday is dependent upon the arri-
val of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can
only proceed by Thursday sail-
ings when accommodation is not
required for passengers by the P.
& O. Mail Steamers or through
passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and
Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX and
SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account
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Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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136-497, Kalbadevi Road,
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Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	As. to	Leave
1930			
Kamo Maru	8000	---	@25 June
Maru	5339	16	June 27
Katori	10000	---	@29 July
Sado Maru	5398	29	June 13
Atsuta	8000	---	@16 July
Maru	10000	---	29 July
Kashima	5973	16	July 30
Maru	6270	29	July 13
Hakone	10500	---	@12 Aug
Maru	11000	---	@26 Aug
Rangoon	5059	17	Aug. 29

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
1930			
Fushimi	11000	26	June 14
Maru	10600	9	July 27
Hakozaki	12000	22	July 8
Maru	12000	3	July 9

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-
FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
1930			
Shinyo	22000	17	June
Maru	22000	19	June 25
Tatsuta	22000	3	July 9
Maru	22000	3	July 9

Others are Orient-Seattle
South-American (East and West
Coast) and Japan, Australia Ser-
vices.

Reduced combined through
fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour
rates and other fares. Full particu-
lars on which are furnished on
application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
The 9th day of June, 1930.
Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN AND
PERRERA
975

Petitioners' Attorneys.

Public Notices.

EXCHANGE BUILDING
BALLARD ESTATE

The Executors of the estate of
the late Mr. S. Meyers will enter-
tain offers for the purchase of the
above property. Particulars are
obtainable from the Executors' So-
licitor Mr. E. J. JUDAH, Examiner
Press Building, Meadows Street,
Bombay.
976

NOTIFICATION

NATIONAL INSURANCE COM-
PANY LTD.
NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN
of the loss of Policy No. 57202 on
the life of late Mr. Krishnaji
Mahadeo Kale, C/o Messrs. Athal-
ye and Co., Luxmi Bhuvan, Dadar,
Bombay 14, claim will be settled
unless objection is lodged with us
within one month from this date.
R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers,
National Insurance Company Ltd.,
9, Old House Street, Calcutta.
973

NOTICE.

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to qualifications. Must be fully ac-
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nery and installations and is re-
quired to run the Power House and
entire electrical installation of Al-
war and the districts.
Will be guided in all matters of
leave, travelling allowance, secu-
rity, pension, etc. by State Rules.
Apply with photograph and co-
pies of testimonials, which will not
be returned and without which no
applications will be considered, be-
fore 5th July, 1930, to the FOREIGN
SECRETARY, to His Highness
Government, Alwar.
980

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 446 OF 1930.
Re: SOBHARAJ THAKURDAS, of
Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, and
NAOMAL PATECHAND, of Si-
karpur, Hindu Inhabitant, both
carrying on business in the
name and style of Thakurdas
Naomal & Barbhaya Moholia,
outside the Port of Bombay.

Ex parte: GOCULDAS KHMJI
and Others.

Petitioning Creditors.
On the 17th day of June, 1930,
an order was made by the High
Court of Judicature at Bombay in
its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudi-
cating the abovesaid Debtors as
insolvents.

Dated this 17th day of June,
1930.
H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
979

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDI-
CATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTES-
TATE JURISDICTION.

GEOGE V, by the Grace of God,
of Great Britain, Ireland and the
British Dominions, beyond the Seas,
King, Defender of the Faith, Empe-
ror of India.

Petition for Letters of Admi-
nistration, of the proper-
ty and credits of Bai
SUNDARAI SADANAND
PATERPEKAR, of Bom-
bay, Hindu Inhabitant, a
Naiik.

CHANDRAKANT SUNDAR-
RAO PATERPEKAR, of Bom-
bay, Hindu Inhabitant, the son of
the deceased and residing at
Girgaum Road, outside the
Port of Bombay, Petitioners

All persons claiming to have an
interest in the Estate of the above-
named deceased are hereby cited
to come and see the Proceedings,
if they think fit, before the Grant
of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BAR-
RINGTON MARTEN, Knight,
Chief Justice at Bombay,
afforesaid, this Month day
of June in the year of our
Lord One thousand nine
hundred and thirty, and in the
Twenty-first year of our Reign

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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22560THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1930.

INDIA'S TERMS.

The "Evening News" stated on Tuesday that Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was authorised by the Government of India to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi the possibilities of a compromise. That statement has been authoritatively denied so far as Sir Prabhashankar is concerned. Nevertheless, there do exist signs pointing to the fact that Government are considering the desirability of coming to an understanding with Gandhi. Mr. Jinnah, who has recently returned after seeing the Viceroy at Simla, carries, we believe, the approval of Lord Irwin in his desire to sound Gandhi. This is all to the good, and we cannot but congratulate Government that they are at last be-

ginning to realise that the first requisite of the success of any Round Table Conference is the participation therein of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. But now that they have come to appreciate the basic reality of the position it is equally important for them to face in the same spirit, its essential corollary, namely, the terms. Mahatma Gandhi has defined, in his interview with Mr. George Slocombe, the conditions on which he would be prepared to advise the suspension of Satyagraha and Congress co-operation at the Round Table Conference. Those conditions are public property. They are within the knowledge of Government, and so is the fact that they have been supported not only by the Congress but, in substance, also by leaders of other schools of thought, both political and otherwise. They thus embody the unanimous will of the country. And what is more important they constitute, to use a very much abused phrase, the irreducible minimum that can satisfy India. Nothing less can make her worth her while to attend any Conference.

If Government are willing—and we cannot see any reason why they should not be—to concede Gandhi's terms they should not only say so clearly, but should also give some tangible proof of their bona fides. Vague promises couched in still more vague language like considering favourably the claims of India or permission to raise the question of Dominion Status, will not be at all adequate to the requirements of the situation. They cannot by any means be an effective substitute for a clear and definite guarantee as asked for by Gandhi. The reason for this has been stated by, of all papers, the Anglo-Indian, "Times of India", when it says: "It seems to us that the support which Mr. Gandhi's movement has received from the educated and commercial classes is mainly based on distrust of Britain's intentions towards India." Thus it is clear that if Government mean business they must give a concrete proof of their intention.

A word to the present or would-be peace-makers. While their work is noble enough, they must not forget that it is attended with dangers. Ardent peace-makers are sometimes apt—out of sheer desire for peace—to mistake the shadow for the substance. They must, therefore, guard against temptations. If they want to help in a real settlement they must see to it that the national demand as represented by Gandhi is accepted, because any attempt to have it modified is bound to fail flat. And since there must be no tinkering with the terms except at the cost of India's co-operation, it is the duty of our "peace-makers" to inform the Powers—that is that they themselves would not be prepared to join the Conference without the fulfilment of those terms. For, otherwise, they will be stultifying themselves and killing the Conference before its birth. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the only alternative to participation by the Congress is the absence of India from the Round Table Conference.

IS THIS LAW AND ORDER?

Intense public feeling has been roused by the lathi charges on Hornby Road on Monday. Are the Ordinances to be put into practice through the exercise of lathi rule? The conduct of the police on Monday was all the more deplorable in view of the fact that the picketers offer not the least resistance whatsoever to arrest. The crowds that gather on Hornby Road are there because of the presence of a large number of police. They do not exhibit a violent attitude. The methods which the police employed in "clearing the traffic" indi-

cate that with a section of our officials the idea prevails that "terrorism" is the only way to execute the Ordinance against picketing. We draw the personal attention of Sir Frederick Sykes to the danger of allowing such ideas to prevail. As for the Viceroy the telegram of spirited protest by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, characterising the conduct of the police as "disgraceful", should be an eye-opener to him. But we are afraid Lord Irwin is only concentrating on what he said on November 1, 1929, and how ungrateful Indians are in not appreciating his utterance. Meanwhile we are gratified that Mr. Healy has assured Shriyut Byramjee Jeejeebhoy that he had never given any orders for wanton assaults on the crowd and has promised an enquiry and we hope he will take steps to see that Bombay will never again witness assaults like those of Monday.

COURAGEOUS STAND.

Nahas Pasha and his colleagues promptly tendered their resignations as a protest against "Palace interference" with certain legislative measures which the Nahas Cabinet proposed to introduce into the Egyptian Parliament. That King Fuad and his entourage should be interested in a measure which contains revision of the law relating to the safeguarding of the Constitution and the trial of Ministers responsible for the suspension of the Constitution is understandable. The followers of Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud have no particular relish for the new Bill. This is also understandable. But what is not easy to understand is that a shrewd person like King Fuad should have imagined that it was possible to browbeat the Nahas Cabinet. He has received an unpleasant reminder of the fact that the Wafd Party is the most popular party in Egypt and that the Nahas Cabinet as the spokesman of that Party is safe in the saddle if constitutional rule is not again to be abrogated in Egypt by Royal Decree, as under the Mahmoud regime. How secure the position of the Nahas Cabinet has been indicated in the unanimous declaration of the Chamber, renewing its confidence in it. King Fuad will have to get on with the Nahas Cabinet.

THE RIGHT CHOICE.

The Government of India will hold a Conference at Simla of representatives of Provincial Governments and of the Medical Faculties of Universities on the 23rd instant to discuss the situation created in consequence of the recent refusal of the British Medical Council to recognise Indian medical degrees and to consider the lines on which legislation to establish an All-India Medical Council should be drafted. In selecting Dr. S. K. Vaidya to represent it at this Conference, the Medical Faculty of the University of Bombay has made the right choice. He has been the foremost amongst Bombay's independent medical practitioners to advocate India's taking a self-respecting stand in this matter and he has exposed in our columns the selfish and arrogant motives which actuate the British Medical Council in their policy towards Indian medical education. In drafting legislation for the creation of an All-India Medical Council the Government of India will, we hope, be warned by members of the Conference like Dr. Vaidya, that the proposed All-India body must be absolutely independent, equal in status with medical bodies, instituted for the purpose of registration and recognition of medical degrees, in other countries. It must be the only supreme body for the purpose in India and must be empowered to deal with foreign bodies, including the British Medical Council, absolutely on terms of reciprocity. In the composition of the All-India Medical Council, care must be taken to see that the major representation is given to the medical faculties of the Universities and to the independent medical profession. Only then can it command public respect and confidence.

FOR PROHIBITION

That the vast majority of the people of India are temperamentally inclined towards complete abstinence from drink, an abstinence which the religions of both the two largest communities in the country enjoin, is well indicated in the success which picketers of liquor shops and of auctions for the sale of liquor shop licenses have obtained all

over the country. In many towns in North India the picketing has been warmly welcomed by the unfortunate victims of the drink habit and particularly by their women-folk. In this Presidency the ridiculously low prices fetched at auctions at Thana, at Paigah and, in the most recent cases, at Poona and Bandra, should be a warning to Government that not only will their present Excise policy involve them in the unfortunate position of facing a large reduction in revenue, because of the success of the picketing campaign, but that their hostility towards Prohibition makes them still more unpopular. The people of India realise the moral as also the practical value of Prohibition.

LIB-LAB PACT AT WORK.

The understanding between the small Liberal group in the Commons headed by Mr. Lloyd George and the MacDonald Government who are anxious to secure comfortable majorities on all controversial legislative proposals, sure to be violently attacked by the Tories, is producing results which Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues can regard with great satisfaction. Mr. Lloyd George's assurance of a "guaranteed majority" to Government if they will convene a special emergency session of Parliament to deal with measures to relieve the growing unemployment will provide the Labourites with an excellent opportunity of consolidating their position in the country. The transference of Mr. J. H. Thomas to more congenial and less complicated work and the Government's well-advised desire to confer with local authorities and with "active, vigorous, social minds of representative men and women" to discuss unemployment relief will be worked in the Labour Press as an excellent "stunt" to convince the working class voter that the Government mean to tackle unemployment very, very earnestly indeed. But does and will employment relief of various kinds will not check the evil. What do the MacDonald Government mean to do to conciliate India and avoid the danger of Britain's losing her biggest market?

WHITEAWAY LATHI CHARGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." I. Sir,—To-day was the first day of picketing after the Ordinance came into force. It saw several lathi charges by Sergeants who chased the crowds. Some passers-by who were either boarding the trams or motors came in for rough handling at the hands of these sergeants. I fear the temper public exhibited today might unintentionally lead to undesirable results. We must not forget that non-violence is our sheet anchor. Non-violence not only in deed but in word and thought too. Crowds of people collecting as they did today about Whiteaways do positive harm to the movement. They put a great strain on the Congress authorities who, on the one hand, have to keep up picketing and, on the other hand, control the crowd. This is too much to expect. And what is worse when there is lathi charge people run helter and skelter which should not be done. I, therefore, humbly appeal to the public that they should not hamper the work of the Volunteers. They should not fear and call shame. They should let only those collect who can stand the lathi charge. All the spectators will kindly observe silence and cheer only when a volunteer is arrested.—Yours, etc.

THE BOYCOTTER.

Bombay, June 16.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." II. Sir,—On Monday last whilst Bombay City Police Force was enforcing the Picketing Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy on Hornby Road the venue being Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company, I and many others were eye-witnesses to a tragedy in which many Parsee youths were chased and belaboured by the European sergeants, so much so that some of them were chased upto the precincts of Petit Library and were handled roughly. These Parsee youths were on-lookers and passers-by and had gathered there only through curiosity.

Does the Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy give power to the Police to give lathi blows to the unsuspecting public?—Yours, etc.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, June 17.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

END OF A LAMENTABLE CHAPTER.

The administration of justice is a matter of such supreme importance to the public that it is nothing short of a misfortune that in India it should fail to receive from the press and the public that constant attention and vigilance which it so rightly demands. This is due to the exigencies of the political life of a great country under foreign domination in which the hundred and one matters of daily differences between the rulers and the ruled leave very little time for the consideration of non-political questions and as a result the administration of justice in India has suffered in efficiency in more than one province, and in none more so than in our own. Such a state of things should no longer be permissible and the workings of the law courts in our Presidency require to be watched in the future more closely than has been done in the past, especially having regard to the changing conditions in India and the growing estrangement, unhappily, between the rulers and the ruled.

TOO LONG VACATION.

One is led to these considerations by the reopening of the Bombay High Court on Tuesday after what the lawyers call the Long Vacation, but which a disgusted public and distracted litigants might more correctly call the Too Long Vacation! That the highest judicial tribunal in the presidency, which observes all the public holidays during the year plus two vacations of a fortnight each in October and December should in addition remain closed for a period of no less than two months in the summer keeping litigants waiting for justice while the judges keep drawing their salaries for doing no work, is to put it mildly, a grave scandal which requires to be put an end to by the force of public opinion supported by the legal profession. The subject, however, requires a separate treatment and it is proposed to ventilate it on another occasion.

EXIT SIR AMBERSON.

The re-opening of the High Court after the summer vacation this year is notable for the change in the Chief Justiceship. It marks the exit of Sir Amberson Marten and the end, happily, of a deplorable Chief Justiceship. For a few days pending the arrival of the new permanent Chief Justice, his high and important office will be held by Mr. Justice Madgaokar to whom one must tender one's hearty congratulations, not unmixed with regret that the tenure of his Chief Justiceship should be of such short duration. Possessed of much ability and sound knowledge of law coupled with his high character and genial personality, Mr. Justice Madgaokar is eminently fitted to occupy the office of Chief Justice and it is, therefore, unfortunate that the Bombay High Court which is in such urgent need of an able and experienced judge at its head should have his services for a few short days only.

A DEPLORABLE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It may be said without exaggeration that the retirement of Sir Amberson Marten has been received with feelings of relief and satisfaction both by the public and the legal profession. They have felt relieved at the closing of a lamentable chapter in the history of the High Court and the opening of a new chapter under a new Chief Justice whose term of office may enable the High Court to regain some at least of its lost health and vitality. For, truth to tell, under Sir Amberson Marten the High Court had ceased to function smoothly and with regularity. It failed to maintain the satisfactory level of work which distinguished it under his predecessor. It was all due to the fact that Sir Amberson hardly had any qualifications for the office of the Chief Justice. That he knew his English law well and that he was hard working must be acknowledged to his credit. But his hard work was of the sort which produces very little result. He was painfully slow and painfully fault-finding and believing that he had been left the legacy of a High Court which required complete over-hauling and that he was eminently qualified to do so,—both pathetic and painful delusions,—he set about doing so in the manner he thought best. The result was chaos and confusion which added to his, and other people's difficulties. The possession of a fus-

sy temperament and pompous manners and a ridiculously exaggerated notion of the importance of his office did not help to lighten his difficulties. So far as the actual work of the Courts was concerned it ran into arrears as it was bound to under such conditions. The frequent meetings of the judges, taking them away from their work in the Courts, contributed not a little in delaying the disposal of cases. Meetings of such frequency were unknown during the regimes of the previous Chief Justices; nor did any of his two immediate predecessors waste as much time of the Court on Armistice Day as Sir Amberson did. That most excellent, able and business-like Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod got through his duty on Armistice Day by observing a two minutes' silence in the Court house itself and getting on with his work immediately thereafter. Sir Amberson could not do less than take out all the judges to the service, and afterwards, getting the judges, their wives and the choppers photographed in the corridors—a graceful and kindly act but fruitfully and unnecessarily wasteful of the valuable time of the Court. But Sir Amberson seemed never to see things in their proper proportions. He attached an overwhelmingly undue importance to small matters—the selection of the right shade of colour for the choppers' coats, the fixing of a new door or folding doors in a barrister's chambers, the arranging of notice boards in various places in the Court building—to give only a few instances—were matters to which he devoted his time and attention when the occasion arose! It is said that much of his time was taken up in going through files and he used to refer to all this as "administrative work"—no wonder that he found comparatively little time for his judicial work.

FAILURE.

He appears to have over-looked the most important fact that no matter what the 'administrative' or other duties of a judge may be, his primary and all-important duty is to preside in his court regularly and punctually and do his judicial work for full five hours of the day. That was the tradition of the Bombay High Court under all the previous Chief Justices, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the departure from such tradition by the late Chief Justice will be a thing of the past and that the Bombay High Court will never again witness the sorry spectacle of its Chief Justice spending one day, or the best part of the day during the working week, in his room going through files or walking about the Court premises ordering, arranging and supervising the fixing of useless notice boards. If Sir Amberson had left all non-judicial work to the highly paid heads of the Original and Appeal Sides, if he had left the other judges undisturbed to do their work regularly and if he himself had acted similarly and sat in the Appeal Court regularly for five hours of the day, he certainly would have succeeded in reducing the arrears and would have left a record of useful work done. For, there was no question of his ability or capacity. But he spent these in arranging how to cope with the arrears and he spent so much time over arranging that in the end no time was left to actually carry out the arrangements and tackle the arrears which went on accumulating while he went on talking about the subject and devising means to cope with the situation! The result is the large legacy of arrears which he has left to his successor. In short, 'Failure' is writ large over Sir Amberson's Chief Justiceship and that appears to be the verdict of the legal profession, the proof of which was furnished by the studied absence on its part of a single word of farewell to the retiring judge, an unprecedented event in the history of the Bombay High Court.

THE NEW CHIEF.

In the circumstances, Mr. Beaumont, the new Chief Justice, will enter upon his office with all the sympathy which the public and the profession can give him in his difficult position. As stated above it is hoped that under the new Chief Justice the High Court will be restored to its old health and vitality. How far such hopes will be fulfilled, time alone will show. Apart from the unsatisfactory condition of the High Court as he will find it, the initial difficulties of the new Chief Justice will be many. They will be the difficulties of one who will be an utter stranger to the country, its people and its laws; but given the possession of a high character, an earnest spirit of work, a large and generous outlook, an amiable disposition and willingness and desire to learn, Mr. Beaumont can safely count upon his brother judges and the senior members of the Bar to give him ungrudging help and advice in the discharge of the duties of his high office and that should be a long way towards the smooth and regular working of the High Court to which it has been a stranger for the last three years.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Success Of The Congress.

That Mahatma Gandhi's campaign, started in a background of general scepticism, has proved to be a miracle of achievement is now admitted on all hands, as the "Mussalman" of Calcutta, itself a former opponent of the movement, observes in a review of the situation. It says: "In spite of the harshest form of repression that India has known since the Mutiny, in spite of a host of Ordinances penalising Congress activities in almost every form, in spite of every endeavour to suppress news, in spite of all the talk of Dominion Status in action and of Round Table Conferences where an attempt will be made to search for 'unanimity' among Indian politicians, the Congress movement has succeeded enormously." It has, further, brought the majority of Mussalmans back into the Congress, and its spite of frantic efforts to keep them out. And it has gingered up even the moderate of moderates. In the face of all this evidence, if there are any, who question the nation-wide influence of the Congress, then "There are none so blind as those who will not see".

Baldwin Wants Truth.

At the banquet given by the Royal Academy in London to the Press Conference on Tuesday, Mr. Baldwin emphasized that at this time when all political parties were talking of the unity of the Empire, "all were feeling that nothing but disaster awaited the Empire if people at home and overseas were in any way misled or facts were garbled." He exhorted the Press to observe "a meticulous accuracy in the exchange of news." "They wanted truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth". Why does not Mr. Baldwin exert himself in quarters that support his party and insist that the Press they control has some regard for truth? The news from India regarding the nationalist movement which the Tory Press is splashing for these several weeks is the negation of truth. The "meticulous accuracy" desired by Mr. Baldwin is notoriously absent from it.

Difficult To Appreciate.

Referring to the decision of the Hindu Gymkhana not to take part in the Quadrangular and M. C. C. matches, the "Evening News" says: "Sport and politics should be as far apart as the poles, and the action of the Hindus in letting their political opinions over-ride their sense of sportsmanship points to a narrow-mindedness which it is difficult to appreciate." It is undoubtedly difficult for the "News". For it is too "narrow-minded" to "appreciate" that the politics of a slave country are a question of life and death. It talks of the separation of sport from politics. What happened to the principle in regard to post-war Germany? To lecture Hindus or for that matter Indians on "sportsmanship" is sheer impudence on the part of those who call their "rascals"—opponents, who although wallowing in what the "News" calls the "mire of politics", are still clean enough to play the game in the spirit of cricket. But the "Evening News", like its other Anglo-Indian confreres, is incorrigible.

No And—?

"But does any sensible man suggest that law-breaking represents the last word in Indian statesmanship or that Government's sole policy is one of repression?" asks the "Times of India". The answer to the first part is obviously no. But as regards the second part the "Times of India" should go to its own constituents, or, better still, to its own previous articles, and, we dare say, it will find some extremely interesting answers. The question, however, is a significant departure from the old position. For, it is a proof of the "Times" beginning to believe that after all there does exist such a thing as repression. But, in the name of Anglo-Indian common sense, why this damaging confession?

Differential Treatment.

Jones Minor (To Smith Minor who has been "ploughed"): "And how did your folks take it?" Smith Minor: "Oh well, mother said, 'you fool' and father said the same backwards".

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE RAM MOHAN SCHOOL.

The Principal And A Misunderstanding.

The demonstration of school-boys outside the Robert Money School, which lasted for nearly two hours, now shifted its venue and the boys directed their attention to the Ram Mohan School in Prarthana Samaj.

The youthful demonstrators as soon as they reached the school, shouted the usual national slogans and called out their comrades to come out and join them in the demonstration.

It was about 2 o'clock and nearly 500 to 600 boys surrounded the school and kept on shouting the boys and girls inside to come out. The Principal, Mr. S. V. Sohoni, immediately barred the doors of the school and ordered the demonstrators to move on.

At about 3-30 p.m. some students of another school went to the Ram Mohan Roy School and requested the Principal, Mr. S. V. Sohoni, to close the school to enable the students to attend a meeting to be addressed by Pandit Motilal at Jinnah Hall the same evening. The Principal refused, whereupon the students came out of the school and gathered on the footpath and the road where they were also joined by the public. They made a demonstration jeering at the Principal.

Shortly after, sergeants arrived and went into the school and beat some of the students. Some of the boys were assaulted, but the body of demonstrators kept on shouting.

The students and their sympathisers from the public thought that the sergeant was called by the Principal and demanded an apology from him for calling the police. The Principal protested that he had not done so, and that the sergeant had come of his own accord. But the demonstrators refused to believe the Principal's explanation and continued their demonstration, insisting on an apology from him.

As the situation grew menacing, several Congress volunteers and a number of Desh Sevikas appeared on the scene to pacify the crowd. The situation continued to be tense, resulting in a suspension of traffic for some time.

Ultimately, Mrs. Goshabai Caplain, Miss Kisan Dharmatkar and Mr. G. W. Mahashabde, Secretary of the "War Council", went from the Congress House, and persuaded the students and other demonstrators to disperse. But they insisted upon the original demand.

The Principal gave in writing that he had not called the police, but that if the students and others thought that he had done so, he was sorry for the misunderstanding. This satisfied the demonstrators who dispersed at about 6 o'clock.

SCHOOLBOYS PICKET MONEY SCHOOL

Police Arrive—And Return.

The arrival of the Congress Ag. President in the city and the welcome accorded to him by the public prompted the students of some of the schools in the Girgaum area to go on a strike for a day. The Arya Education Society's School was picketed by some students and consequently all the students of that school left their classes. They were joined by hundreds of other students of the Gokhlay Education Society's Schools and a little after the Congress President's procession had terminated at the Congress House these students in a joint procession reached the Congress House and from there proceeded to the Robert Money Boys' School.

A 'HOW DO YOU DO' TO

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

The students wanted that the Robert Money School also should observe a hartal and so entered the compound and started demonstrations, by singing national songs and shouting the national slogans. Some of the enthusiastic students entered the veranda and standing in front of the classes asked their fellow students to come out.

Upon this Rev. Clarte the Principal of the School came out and told the students to get out of the veranda. The students then remained in the compound

"BOMBAY HAS DONE SPLENDIDLY"

(Continued from page 1)
ties. I then immediately took the belt No. A2234 to Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who, I had heard, had undertaken to bring the cases of Police excesses to the notice of the higher authorities.

K. FRAMJI.

Fort. 18-6-30.
The C.I.D. man was seen standing near the glass window of Whiteaways towards the side of Lawrence and Mayo, next door. Another man in red cap who was standing near the C.I.D. man ran away as soon as the latter was detected by the crowds.

100 PICKETERS JAILED.

The 14 picketers arrested on Wednesday together with 3 others of the lot arrested the previous day were placed before Mr. Khandawala, Magistrate, after lunch. All the 22 were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Some of the accused refused to give their names in Court, while some gave fantastic names like "Swarajya," "Martubrumi" etc.

Altogether 100 picketers were jailed till Wednesday, including 52 on Monday and 26 on Tuesday.

The following shops were picketed on Wednesday:
Army and Navy Stores, Japanese Museum, Asquith and Lord, Whiteaway Laidlaw, Evans Fraser, Karanjia, Bhesania, Ahmed Esaali and Sunbridge; the lost four being near Bori Bunder.

By 4 p.m. Deputy Inspector Foster arrested 20 Congress volunteers for picketing and took them to the Esplanade Police Lock-up. Every time the volunteers were picked up at different shops, they were given a hearty send off by the crowd by shouts of "Bande Matram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay".

The injured police man who was roughly handled by the public in

POLICE ARRIVE.

Shortly after this a party of six policemen including a sergeant arrived on the scene. The sergeant went straight to the Principal and after consulting him came out. By this time some Congress volunteers had entered the compound. The sergeant immediately pushed the Congress volunteers out of the compound and posted one of the policemen on the gate to prevent anyone from coming in.

Most of the students then squatted down started a big bunyan tree and started singing Mahatma's favourite song "Raghupati Rajaram".

MORE POLICE ARRIVE AND RETURN.

Shortly after, several other police officers including Deputy Inspector Fawcett and Inspector Lyons arrived on the scene and returned after having a talk with the principal. In the meanwhile the Principal had issued a notice that if his students left the School he would close the School indefinitely.

Later some more Congress volunteers arrived on the scene and asked the demonstrators to clear out the compound which they did. The police then also left. The students, however, remained for some time on the road and continued their demonstrations.

The afternoon was removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police.

The Police force was withdrawn at 6 p.m. amidst jeerings of "shame, shame." Twenty-three volunteers were arrested during the day.

25 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED FOR PICKETING.

The following is the list of those who are arrested on Wednesday for picketing foreign cloth shops:-

(1) Dawood Ali Bhoj, (2) Murti Shambhoo, (3) N D Joshi, (4) R L Davle, (5) Vasant G. Rane, (6) V B Padnis, (7) G S Lal, (8) N E Jayle, (9) G K Nayar, (10) Peramial, (11) V G Parte, (12) R A Nalk, (13) Ramdev Dandau, (14) S B Nalk, (15) L S Male, (16) Baboo Thimmappa, (17) Sitaram, (18) Sarju Ramappa, (19) N S Surkar, (20) Gudika Baboo, (21) B S Suchare, (22) G R Garde, (23) S G Padli, (24) P P Basrawala and (25) J N Apte.

"INCITING DISAFFECTION"

2 Volunteers Arrested.

Sgt. Balkrishna M. Jothady and Sjt. M. D. Dandekar, two Congress volunteers, were arrested by the police on Wednesday afternoon on a charge of inciting disaffection among the police.

They were seen distributing leaflets entitled "Our Police Brothers" to some policemen on duty.

They were marched to the Yellow Gate Police Station and detained pending their trial to-day (Thursday).

SCHOOL BOYS' HARTAL

Enthusiastic demonstrations were held by the school-boys of Bombay in honour of the arrival of the Congress President in Bombay.

About a thousand school-boys assembled in the Jinnah Hall in

THE WHITEAWAY LATHI CHARGE.

Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, Hon. Secretary, J. N. Petit Institute, has sent the following letter to the "Times of India."

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in to-day's issue of your paper that a European Sergeant was dragged by several Parsis into the premises of the J. N. Petit Institute, with the object of assaulting him, I find on inquiry that it is absolutely incorrect.

In this connection my Committee has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police, a copy of which I enclose for your information and publication.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.

June 17.

Copy of the letter sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir, I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Institute to address you as under on the subject of yesterday's incidents at the Institute.

My Committee regrets that yesterday a European sergeant twice trespassed on the premises of the Institute and brutally assaulted several members who were on the stairs and standing near the counter on the ground floor. This naturally created great commotion amongst the other members.

My Committee, therefore, trusts that you will departmentally deal with the case of the said sergeant and inform us about the result of your investigation.

My Committee also desire to have as assurance that there will not be a repetition of such conduct on the part of the police in future—Yours faithfully,
Sd. SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.

"I WILL THROW YOU DOWN."

European Sergeant's Alleged Threat to Indian Pleders.

Mr. K. R. Bhande, an Advocate practicing in the police courts filed an information before Mr. D. N. D. Khandawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday, charging Sergeant Flood, of the Bombay City Police with assault and doing an act endangering life and safety.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against Sergeant Flood. In the course of the information the complainant said that at about 11-15 a.m. on Tuesday he came to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to file a complaint on behalf of one of his clients. As he went up the top of the staircase leading to that Court the accused who was seated on a chair near the staircase asked him who he was. The complainant told him that he was a pleader and Deputy Inspector McCarthy verified the statement.

"WILL THROW YOU DOWN"

The complainant asked accused if he did not see that he had briefs in his hands and was in a black coat and whether it was not a sufficient indication that he was a pleader.

Thereupon the accused threatened to throw the complainant down even if he had a black coat. Complainant told the accused not to be impertinent and that "he dare not do so".

The accused said "I will show you," got up from the chair, caught hold of the complainant and forcibly pushed him down the staircase. The complainant went down about ten steps and would have fallen down but he managed to catch hold of the railings and thus saved himself.

Later complainant asked Deputy Inspector McCarthy for the name of the accused as the accused himself had refused to furnish it.

He, therefore, charged the accused with assault.

Mr. Shete, pleader presented the information on behalf of the complainant.

The evening and held a meeting at which several "boy leaders" delivered speeches exhorting students to help the national movement.

One of the speakers said that those who had finished their studies should plunge into civil disobedience movement and those who had yet to complete their course must help the Swadeshi movement.

This declaration was greeted with deafening cheers of "Congress-ki-Jai" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai".

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru also addressed the meeting for a few minutes asking the students to observe strict discipline.

PROCESSION FORMED.

The meeting then formed itself into a procession with Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru at the head and marched to the Esplanade Maidan to join the monster meeting held under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

POLICE CONSTABLE DISMISSED.

A police constable No. 1728-1 has been dismissed from the police force for addressing a meeting of the police constables and exhorting them to leave the work.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE GENEVA SHOW.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee Surprised At Mr. Joshi's Statement

LONDON, June 18.

Geneva.—The Committee on Hours of Work in the Coal Mines rejected by 27 votes to 16 the workers' proposal for seven-hour day. The British Government delegate was one of three who abstained from voting.

At a plenary session of the Labour Conference Sir A. C. Chatterjee expressed "great surprise and extreme regret" at the statements in speeches of Mr. Joshi and Mr. Ojha and their references to the situation in India which Sir A. C. Chatterjee said were outside the competence of the conference and the Labour Office. Sir A. C. Chatterjee continuing abstained from entering into the details of the subject but declared in the name of the Government of India that he did not admit the fairness and accuracy of the some of the statements made.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S PROMISES.

Address To Civic Authorities.

LONDON, June 17.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister addressed a specially convened conference of representative of Local Authorities in London to-day on the Home Government. He said he and his colleagues first of all wished to examine local schemes and then renew their efforts for what he might call national development.

"I want to enlist active and vigorous social mind of representative men and women to put their energies into a common pool and from that extract schemes which will not only benefit unemployment but be an added capital asset to the efficiency of the whole country", he said. Their aim must be normal industry and proper organisation.—B. O. W.

LIB-LAB ENTENTE.

LONDON, June 18.

After the Conference with local authorities, Mr. MacDonald had conversations with Messrs. Baldwin and Lloyd George separately. It is understood, in regard to unemployment.

In connection with Mr. Lloyd George's offer of Liberal support to Government in an emergency campaign against unemployment, it is stated that Mr. MacDonald, while anxious to get whatever co-operation is available, firmly maintains the attitude that the executive responsibility of the Government must remain and there is good reason to believe that he is doubtful in regard to the proposal that opposition should have access to civil service and presumably official data.—Reuter.

PRISONER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Ahmedabad Municipality.

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

Dr. Hariprasad, who is in jail, has been elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality for one year, at a meeting of the Municipality, held last evening. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, ex-M. L. C., who was elected Vice-President will act as the President.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Armed with a search warrant Mr. Pathak of the local C. I. D. raided the office of the "Rajasthan", a local weekly paper, and after two hours search took away a book entitled "Azade-ke-Dewane".—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

For the first time since the Ordinance regarding picketing was put into force here the police arrested five volunteers including Messrs. Shyamal Bhagavati and Satyendra Dewan this evening, while they were picketing the Gujarat College.

It may be mentioned that the Gujarat College reopens on Monday next, but to-day was fixed for collecting fees from those students who intended to join the College.

It has been decided to resume picketing the College to-morrow.

At eight o'clock to-morrow a procession is being organised as a protest against the arrest of picketers.—Free Press.

CULTIVATORS ARRESTED FOR NO TAX CAMPAIGN.

DELHI, June 18.

Seventeen cultivators of a village twenty miles from Delhi have been arrested for non-payment of landtaxes under the revenue laws.

Ayodhya Pershad, a Congress volunteer who has been undergoing 3 months imprisonment for breaking an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. was charged and tried this morning under section 124A I. P. C. The accused pleaded guilty. Judgment has been reserved till to-morrow.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OP. BANK LTD.

Annual General Meeting.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited was held on Wednesday in the Bank's Office Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1930 stated:

The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 23,861-14-1 brought forward, after deducting Rs. 2,000 paid to the Sind Co-operators' Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 1,12,928 as. 6 ps. 5. An interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1929, and this absorbed Rs. 44,782 as. 6. The Directors now propose—

To pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half-year ending 31st March 1930, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (making 6 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb Rs. 32,153 as. 8. To grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 10,000, to carry to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts (which will now amount to Rs. 1,30,000) Rs. 2,328 as. 5 ps. 9. To carry forward to the next account Rs. 23,664 as. 2 ps. 8. Total Rs. 1,12,928 as. 6 ps. 5.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:

There are three or four striking features of the Bank's financial position to-day, which will have attracted your attention and on which I should like to dwell at some length. The first of these is the heavy depreciation that has occurred in the value of the Bank's holdings in Government securities and corporation bonds.

This depreciation set in last year, when it was fully provided for out of the profits for the year 1928-29, and it continued throughout the past year. All the securities held by the Bank have been affected alike, but the fall has been heaviest in the values of sterling securities. The effect of this depreciation has been felt acutely by all institutions having large holdings of Government securities, like banks and insurance companies. Some of these, however, had reserves accumulated in years when prices had gone up. Unfortunately, as we commenced making investments in securities on a considerable scale only during the last five years or so there has been no opportunity for us to build up any large reserves in our investment account and our small appreciation that had occurred has been set off by the heavy decline that has taken place in the prices of Government securities in the last two years.

In the areas where primary co-operative societies are financed by the Bank direct every effort is being made to extend and develop business. To this end, additional branches are being opened and a larger staff is being engaged.

Without this it is not possible to establish touch with societies and their members and in the absence of such touch business cannot expand on sound lines. It is for this reason that your Board have pursued the policy of incurring increased expenditure on branches and on out-door staff. I may add here that unless we adopt these measures of development we cannot make our financial system responsive to the needs of the people and until we achieve that end ours cannot be an effective substitute for the existing agencies for rural finance.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

An interesting departure in the Bank's work this year was the opening of a land mortgage department. As mentioned in the previous reports of the Bank, Government have agreed to the formation of three co-operative societies which will specialize in the grant of long term loans on the security of mortgage of land for certain approved purposes, mainly the improvement of lands and the redemption of old debts. The long term finance that is required is provided by the Bank out of funds raised by means of additional debentures. Out of the total amount of debentures to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs to be floated by the Bank, debentures of the value of Rs. 2 lakhs were issued during the year and were purchased by Government at the rate of 88 per cent. as previously agreed upon. It has not been found necessary to issue the remaining debentures, but this will have to be done in the near future as the demands for funds are growing. The land mortgage department of the Bank is placed in charge of a special officer who commenced work in September, though loans came to be issued some three months later. The department issues loans to the local societies at 7 per cent. and it has been arranged with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that the difference between the income and expenditure on this department will constitute a special reserve, out of which grants will have to be made to the local societies for their expenditure and bad debts, if any, will have to be met.

do so, Government will have to allow more primary land mort-

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUJRAT

Government Attach Ryots Property

AHMEDABAD, June 18.
A meeting of the allworkers of Ahmedabad was held last evening to consider a scheme for establishing a Swadeshi Sabha with the object of promoting the cause of Swadeshi, checking profiteering supplying if need be cotton manufactures at special reasonable rates to be needed by a committee consisting of an equal number of mill-owners, distributors and consumers.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Bombay, addressed the meeting and urged millowners to take fair and reasonable advantage of the dynamic forces created in the country. A committee consisting of Sheth Chamaflal Parek, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Sheth Kasurbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and others, was appointed to discuss and settle the scheme. Under the scheme, mill-owners will be called upon to give upto forty per cent of goods manufactured by them to be sold by certain organized agencies at rates fixed by the committee.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Reports from villages in Gujarat indicate that campaign of non-payment of land revenue has begun. The Government is attaching moveable property of defaulting ryots who as soon as beats of drums announce approach of mamlatdar and Talatis with peons lock their doors and come out. Some live in fields all through the day and sleep in their houses in the night.—A. P.

VOLUNTEER BADLY ASSAULTED.

Delhi Sensation

NEW DELHI, June 17.

Considerable excitement prevails in Delhi over an incident which resulted in serious injuries to a Congress volunteer last night. It is stated that a merchant who had a godown in Ballimaran wanted to get his goods removed.

A Congress volunteer intervened and as he prostrated himself on the ground it is alleged he was badly assaulted and received serious injuries.

The volunteer is lying in a precarious condition in Gandhi Ashram. Batches of city people are going to the house of the merchant who has closed his shop.—A. P.

NEW ORDINANCE AT WORK IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance 1930, has been partly forced in the town, and suburbs of Calcutta, from June 16th.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PICKETERS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, June 17.

22 volunteers belonging to the Bengal Provincial and Burrabazar Congress Committees, were arrested to-day, under the New Ordinance, on a charge of picketing foreign cloth shops. Women volunteers were not arrested.—A. P.

MORE POLICE FOR GHATAL

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The Governor in Council declares that the whole of the area of Daspur Police Station in Ghatal Sub-division, of Midnapore District, has been found to be in a disturbed and dangerous state, and that the conduct of the in-

gage societies to be started.

The report was adopted. Divided as recommended by the directors approved and the dividend declared.

Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersey, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. M. L. Tannan, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Rao Bahadur Prithandas of Sind, Raja Sahab of Malegaon, and Mr. R. N. Rajadhyia Messrs. S. L. Apte, S. V. Menankai, A. U. Malji and D. V. Gokhale, were elected Directors for the current year.

Messrs. K. A. Aiyar and Co., were appointed Auditors for the year 1930-31 on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The following resolution were passed:

That the contributions of Rs. 500 to the B. F. Madon Memorial Fund and Rs. 2,000 to the Sind Co-operators Flood Relief Fund be approved.

The following resolutions regarding the amendment of certain bye-laws of the Bank, were adopted at the meeting held on Tuesday June 18.

1. The following proviso should be added to Rule 3 under Bye-law 69 A:—

"Provided always that no person shall be eligible to hold office as a Director representing agricultural societies unless:

(a) he is a member of an agricultural co-operative society and such society is a member of the Bank;

(b) that at the date of his election he is not in arrears in respect of any loan advanced to him by any society of which he is a member."

2. The following additional

EDITOR OF "SHAKTI" AND CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The U. P. Congress Committee with Mr. Parshotam Das Tandon in the Chair reviewed the picketing programme to be carried out in the U. P. and decided to extend boycott activities to manufactures with British capital, vegetable ghee, foreign soaps, British perfumery and other toilet requisites.

Pandit Badri Datt Pande, ex-M. L. C. and editor of "Shakti" has been arrested at Almora under Section 124-A and conveyed to Naiin Tal for trial. Thakur Malkar Singh, Secretary, Alligarh Congress Committee has also been arrested under the same section.—A. P.

KHULANA OBSERVES HARTAL.

Lathi Charge On Procession

KHULANA, June 18.

The town of Khulana observed complete hartal as a protest against the arrest of Sardars, the leader of the Congress movement there, for leading a procession without taking previous permission of the authorities, although no prohibitory notification had been promulgated.

It is understood that the organisers insisted on their right to take out a procession, whereupon, the

One Year For Punjab "Dictator."

LAORE, June 13.

Sardar Sardulsinh Cavechhar, who was charged with sedition in respect of two speeches delivered by him, has been sentenced this morning to One year's rigorous imprisonment, and has been recommended to be placed in "A" Class.

It may be stated that Sardar Cavechhar was the first Punjab leader to be convicted for sedition in the Non-cooperation movement in 1921, when he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the full term of which served.—Free Press.

SUBHAS BOSE ILL

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Sit. Subhas Chandra Bose who is reported to be having a touch of slow fever, almost daily in the evenings, was taken to the Medical College Hospital, on Tuesday, morning, for X-ray examination the results of which are not known.—Free Press.

SATIN SEN BAILED OUT

DARJEELING, June 18.

TOLSTOY'S LAST LETTER TO GANDHI

Passive Resistance Is The Law Of Love.

The following letter to Gandhi, written by Tolstoy shortly before his death, plainly states the principles of non-resistance and non-co-operation—which are identical. It amounts to a moral indictment of the basis on which all Governments rest. The idea was no invention of Tolstoy's or Gandhi's; it is one which has been widely held in many countries and many ages and always reappears when people find the law a hindrance to the performance of what they consider their duties. Tolstoy took it first from the Gospel text, "Resist not him that is evil; but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man would go to law with thee, and take away thy coat let him have thy cloak also." Gandhi took it from Tolstoy, from the Gospels, and from the Bhagavad Gita. They both assume that the use of physical force to restrain our fellow-men always indicates ill-will and is immoral.

THE LAW OF LOVE.
This is what Tolstoy wrote to Gandhi, who was then in the Transvaal, where he was just bringing his non-resistance protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa to a successful conclusion.

KOCHETI.
September 7th, 1910.
"I have received your journal 'Indian Opinion,' and was glad to see what it says about the Passive Resisters. I immediately wished to let you know what thoughts its perusal has aroused in me.

"The longer I live—and specially now that I clearly feel the nearness of death—the more strongly am I moved to express what I feel intensely, and what, in my opinion, is of immense importance, namely, what is known as 'Passive Resistance,' the abstention from all use of force in resisting government. That abstention is ultimately nothing but a following of the doctrine of love unperverted by false interpretations. Love, the striving of human souls towards union, and the relations with one another that result from it, is the highest and only law of life as everyone feels and knows in the depth of his heart (and as is most clearly seen in the case of children) man knows this as long as he is not ensnared by the net of worldly lies. That law was proclaimed by all the sages of the world—Indian as well as Chinese, Hebrew, Greek, and Roman. Most clearly of all, I think, it was proclaimed by Christ, who said precisely that in this is 'the law and the prophets.' But more than that, foreseeing the distortion that this teaching frequently encounters from all sides, he pointed out the danger of the perversion of it natural to people absorbed in worldly interest the

belief that they have a right to protect these interests by force, meeting violence by violence and taking back things that have been seized, and so on. He knew, as every sensible man must know, that any use of force is incompatible with love as the highest law of life, and that as soon as violence is considered permissible, if but in a single case, this law is thereby denied. The whole of our Christian civilization which is externally so brilliant, has grown up on that strange and obvious misunderstanding and contradiction, sometimes conscious, but for the most part unconscious. In reality, however, when defence by means of power was permitted, the law of love no longer prevailed or could prevail—and when once the law of love was no longer respected, there remained no law but that of the strongest. So Christianity lived for nineteen hundred years. In all ages mankind in general has allowed force to be the governing principle of its social order. The distinction between the Christian and all other nations consisted only in this, that in Christendom the law of love had been announced more clearly and definitely than in any other religion and was solemnly acknowledged, but for all that the employment of force was considered permissible, and people based their life on the use of violence; so that the life of the Christian nations exhibits a gross contradiction between the law they profess and the law that moulds their existence: a contradiction between the love which should describe the law of our intercourse, and the employment of violence, which is accepted under various forms, as in the case of Government, law courts, and armies—all regarded as necessary and respected. This contradiction became sharper with the development of the spiritual life of Christianity and has latterly reached its greatest tension.

"The crux now is that one of the two must prevail: either we must admit that we do not recognise any religious teaching at all, and allow ourselves to be guided in our course of life only by the power of the strongest, or we must demand that all compulsory collection of taxes, all our judicial and police institutions, and above all our military forces, should be abandoned.

BISHOPS BAFLED.
"This spring, at a religious examination at a girl's institute in Moscow, the girls were questioned and then by the Bishop, who was also present—on the Ten Commandments—first by the teacher of religion and afterwards especially on the 6th Commandment when the Commandment had been correctly quoted, the Bishop sometimes asked: 'Is killing always and in all cases forbidden by the law of God?' And the unfortunate girls, misdirected by the teacher in advance, had to reply and did reply: 'Not always, for in war and at executions it is permissible.' When however, this additional question—whether in such cases it was still sinful to kill a man—was put to one of these unfortunate creatures (this is not an invention, but actually happened, and was told me by an eye-witness) the girl went red, and firmly and vehemently replied: 'It still is!' And despite all the Bishop's customary sophistries, she held unhesitatingly to it—that in the Old Testament already to kill was forbidden under all circumstances, and that Christ not only forbade us to kill, but forbade us to do any injury to our neighbour. Despite his dignity and verbal dexterity the Bishop became silent and victory remained with the girl.

SYMPATHY WITH GANDHI.

"Yes, we may write in our newspapers about our conquest of the air, the improvements of our diplomatic procedure, various associations all sorts of so-called works of art, and we may evade this girl's reply, but we cannot ignore it—for every Christian feels it however obscurely he perceives it. Socialism, Communism, Anarchism, the Salvation Army, the increase of crime, unemployment, the increasingly insupportable arrogance of the rich and misery of the poor, the fearful increase in the number of suicides—are all indications of the inner contradiction, which must and will be solved, and naturally solved as that the law of love shall be recognized and all employment of violence abandoned. Therefore your activity in the Transvaal—the other end of the world from here—occupies a central place in our interests, and is the most important activity the world can at present take part in, and in which not Christendom alone but all the

peoples of the earth will participate.
"I think you will be pleased to hear that among us also in Russia a similar movement attracts adherents, for refusals of military service increase year by year. However small may be the number of those with you who renounce all resistance by force, and however small among us the number of those who refuse military service, both these and those may say: God is on our side, and He is stronger than man.

"In the conscience of Christendom, even when Christianity is taught only such distorted form as among us and accompanied by an assurance of the necessity of armies trained for slaughter to the greatest extent, lies such a glaring contradiction that sooner or later, probably very soon, it must become apparent in all its nakedness; and that will either cancel the Christian religion—a cancellation not desired even in the interest of the State—authority or it will sweep away the military and all allied State-institutions, things which are not less necessary to the State. This contradiction is encountered by all Governments, by your British as well as our Russian, and therefore your movement is recognised by Government as an attempt at independence, and will be energetically suppressed, like every other activity inimical to the State, as we have experienced in Russia, and as is indicated by the headings of your journal. The Government knows where its greatest dangers lie, and in this regard it now does not merely watch its interest vigilantly, but actually fights for its life or death.

"With special regard,
"LEO TOLSTOY."
—The Contemporary Review.

CANADIAN PREMIER PLEADS FOR BRITAIN.

Give Them Preference, He Says.

BRANTFORD (Ontario), June 18.
Prime Minister MacKenzie King opened his election campaign today.

In a speech broadcast throughout the Dominion, he said he believed that if 1930 budget proposals were endorsed, it would do more than anything else to ensure for Canada's representatives at the Imperial Economic Conference a favourable response to Canada's attitude and action by the Governments of Great Britain and all sister dominions.

He strongly criticised Mr. Bennett's policy of "blowing away the trade" through tariff bargaining, and that Canada should not give preference to Britain unless she received equivalent tariff preference.

He contended that Canada had secured and would hold the most favourable position that any country holds to-day for expansion of trade in British Isles. It was essential that Canada should enlarge imports from Britain in order to enlarge her exports to that place.—Reuter.

ALL DOORS SHUT.

DHOLKA, June 17.
No-tax campaign has begun in Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad District, the Village officials are trying their utmost to carry out "Jap-tis" where possible.

A Talati, with some Patavallas, who went to collect revenues from Dholli found the doors of all houses locked up. The Talati remained there the whole day going from street to street in vain. The party then moved on to Rajpur where they seized a goat and a buffalo, outside the village, and carried them away without even calling a punch.

In other villages also, they found more or less the same situation. In the village of Budaraka, the Talati entered the house of Seth Falchand Bhikhabhai and seized a box containing valuables. In another place, they attached certain household utensils.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN LYALLPUR.

LYALLPUR, June 13.
As sequel to a bomb explosion, Police searched the houses of various people in the City and effected arrests of several persons. Relatives and friends of the arrested persons sought interviews, which were refused.

As a protest against these arrests, the City observed complete hartal yesterday.—Free Press.

DELHI CONDEMNNS ASSAULT.

On Moulana A. Sayeed.

DELHI, June 18.
As usual Section 144 was broken on the 14th instant. Three processions, one of women one of Congress Volunteers and the other of Jamiat-ul-Ulema Volunteers paraded the bazar and assembled under the clock tower, where a big meeting was held and speeches delivered. The Police were absent.

Bombay Cotton

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
There was no business at the fixed minimum rates, however scattered transfer business is reported.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 18.
June 18.70+3.70
September 124.90+3.70
December 125.30+2.50

SHARE MARKET.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
The Share Market remained closed owing to arrests of picketers.

58 LACS SHARES SOLD IN A DAY.

—:—:—
Short Interest In Cotton.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co add the following interesting note to their to-day's report:—
It appears "Bears" are inclined to secure their profits around present level, though investment buying is reported to be lacking due to severe break-down of security prices. Recent growth of powerful Securities Trusts has been a menace to the normal conditions owing to their large operations. On the anticipation of President Hoover's signature to the impending Tariff Bill, 58 lacs shares

were sold on the 16th instant, resulting in a severe depression in Cotton, Wheat and other commodities.

ASTRAT COTTON CABLES.

—:—:—
Readers must be aware how far these cables were wrong or correct last year. Similar cables will be published in this column hereafter. I took New York touching 1475 and Broach Rs. 255/ in the coming twenty days. Be aware.
"Mammon."

LONDON COTTON.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
TT London on Berlin 20.36-5/8
TT London on Amsterdam 12.08-1/4
TT London on Brussels 34.83
TT London on Madrid 41.80
TT London on Milan 92.78
TT London on Lyons 25.09
TT London on Paris 123.82
TT London on Prague 183.80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Chartered Bank of India & C. £16.3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £105-1/2
National Bank of India £43.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 277.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £59-5/8.
Rupce Paper, 3-1/2 per cent £46.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £52-1/2.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £51-3/4.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £54-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:—:—
F. P. Bales. 1929-30
Receipts to date 17-6-30 8523600
Exports to date 17-6-30 8572000
Stock at Ports 13-6-30 170300
Interior Towns do. 715000
Liverpool 12-6-30 863000
Visible Supply 13-6-30 3533000
Quantity in Sight do. 14723000
out of „ 13-6-30 12944000

REAY COTTON SALES.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
50 Sharan Copper & Co, Kam-pala 455
120 Volkart Bros. Banusa 173
100 Do. Khamagun 177
100 Gold Mohan M. Manduvar. 200 B. Karshandas Khamagun 178
108 Lavi Meghji Khamagun 174
100 Gokak Mill Amrat 177
55 Langli & Co. Mundra 235
47 P. Crystal & Co. Dhamagun 171
85 N. Rajaram Bagalkot 240

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

—:—:—
New York, June 17.
17-6-1930.
Cents.
Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins. 20s. per lb. 27
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins. 40s. per lb. 401
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins. 60s. per lb. 53
Combed, 60s per lb. 53

crowd of about 20,000. Both Hindus and Muslims vied with one another in demonstrating their regard for the Moulana, who was the victim to a cowardly outrage while at Bombay.

JOIN THE STRUGGLE.

In front of the Jama Masjid, Moulana Sahab thanked the citizens for the welcome accorded him. He then dwelt briefly on the attack made on him by assailants in Bombay and warned the audience against communal spite which always proved suicidal and shameful.

In conclusion the Moulana said that the best way in which they could mark their respect and affection for their suffering brethren was by joining the struggle for freedom and fighting for it shoulder to shoulder till victory was won. BONTIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS.
About 300 persons including about 500 ladies attended the flag hoisting ceremony performed in Sayyad-grah, Ashram this morning. Mr. Faridul Anwar, Sharif, Parvati Devi, Mrs. Kohli and many others spoke. After the ceremony a bonfire was held.
A procession containing about 500 children under 10 years of age was then brought out which paraded the city.—F. P.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Board of Directors have declared a Final Dividend (No. 15) of Four annas per share together with a Bonus of Two annas per share of Indian and British Income-taxes payable on the 15th August 1930 to Shareholders registered on 15th July 1930, from which date the Share Registers will be closed until the 22nd July 1930 both days inclusive, making with this dividend and bonus paid on 15th February 1930 of 7 annas a total distribution of 13 annas free of tax for the 12 months ending 30th June 1930.

GOLD AND SILVER.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready 21-8-6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement 21-7-6
Mint Gold, 2nd 21-8-3
Silver, Ready 45-12-0
Silver, 1st Settlement 45-12-0
Silver, 2nd Settlement 45-14-0

LONDON SILVER.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Silver:—Market is quiet:—
Spot 15.13/8
Forward 15-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-5-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
TT London on Berlin 20.36-5/8
TT London on Amsterdam 12.08-1/4
TT London on Brussels 34.83
TT London on Madrid 41.80
TT London on Milan 92.78
TT London on Lyons 25.09
TT London on Paris 123.82
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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Chartered Bank of India & C. £16.3/4
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National Bank of India £43.
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Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 277.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £59-5/8.
Rupce Paper, 3-1/2 per cent £46.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £52-1/2.
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £51-3/4.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £54-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4

NEW YORK DEMANDS BILLS.

—:—:—
New York, June 17.
Demand Bills 48.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Quoted Jun.-July £25-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers June-July £14-2-6.
Rapeseed, Ton:—
Sellers June-July £14-10-0.

LINSEED.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Linsaed, Calcutta (London) Ton:—
Sellers June-July £17-17-6.
Linsaed, Calcutta (London) Ton:—
Sellers July-August £17-17-6.
Linsaed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Sellers June-July £16-15-0.
Linsaed, Bombay Ton:—
Sellers June-July £18-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Linsaed, Oil, Naked London cwt:—
Sellers July-Aug. 38/10-1/2.
Linsaed, Oil, Naked London cwt:—
Paid Sept.-Dec. 38/6.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

—:—:—
New York, June 17.
Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality Spot 9-1/4.

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Sellers June-July 36/3.
Earletha Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Sellers June-July 35/9.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels:—
Sellers June-July 39/8.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels:—
Sellers June-July 37/9.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Java Sugar, Fine Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
July-Sept. per cwt. 8/6.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 8/6.
C & F Bombay:—
July-Sept. per cwt. 8/7.
C & F Karachi:—
July-Sept. per cwt. 8/7.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
B.C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B.C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 July
Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July/August.

NEW YORK.

—:—:—
B.C. Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 104 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 13/16 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/4 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 17th inst.

TONES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

—:—:—
London/Paris 123.80 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.830 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.08 3/4 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 3/4 16th inst.
£4-5-0 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 11/16
16th inst. 15 13/16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 7/16
16th inst. 15 5/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 7/8
16th inst. 34 1/2 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent. 16th inst. 2 1/2 per cent. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/4 per cent. 16th inst. 2 3/4 per cent. 17th inst.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

—:—:—
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
3 1/2 p.c. Rupce Paper Rs. 65/1
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 90/8
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 90/8
4 p.c. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 89-8
4 p.c. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 76-4
4 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-4
4 1/2 p.c. Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 87
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-8
5 p.c. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-10
5 p.c. Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 96-4
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-3
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101-3
5 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free due 1930 Rs. 100-4
5 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-7
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 105
4 p.c. Post Office due 1974 Rs. 75
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73-12
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73-12
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90-14
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-12

FORWARD RATES.

—:—:—
2nd July settlement.
3 1/2 p.c. Rupce Paper Rs. 64-15-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5 p.c.
One Month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three Months 3 1/2 p.c.
Six Months 3 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Lb. Spot Sellers 6-1/8.

LONDON METALS.

—:—:—
London, June 17.
Copper Braziers £72 (net).
Yellow Metal £58 (net).
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15-1/3.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £15-7/8.
Tin English Ingots £133-3/4.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:—:—
Bombay, June 18.
Castorseed Sept. opening 31/2
Highest 41/6, lowest 40/10 closing 41/5

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

—:—:—
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (WITH BUNGALOWS, OUT-HOUSES, STABLES, ETC.) 771 MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, OPPOSITE MAZAGON POST OFFICE, KNOWN AS THE "MOUNT".

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgewood Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mulla Abdul Tyeb Shahid Abdul Hussein, the Mortgagee and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th October 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government Leasehold land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, bungalows, out-houses, godowns and stables standing thereon and known as the "Mount" situate at Mount Road Mazagon, measuring about 12830 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 27, New No. 16256, Old Survey No. 671, New Survey No. 3661, Cadastral Survey No. 412 of Mazagon Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5038 (1) etc. Street No. 22 etc. and bounded on the East by Mount Road, on the West by the property of Musa Mapla, on the North by the property of Sarafally Mamulji and Alibhai Adamji and on the South by the property of Bal Dinkhai, wife of Dorabji Jamsetji Parikh and others and Aga Samuddin Shah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgewood Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SKINS.

—:—:—
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case about 50 dozen glazed Roller Skins.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

—:—:—

SHREE LAD YUVAK MANDAL

SWADESHI BAZAR

ZAVERI BAG, KALBADEVI ROAD

From 21-6-30 to 30-6-30.

A FEW SPACES TO LET
FOR
Advertisements.

SEE Mr. KAHANDAS ON THE SPOT
From 9 to 10-30 A. M.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

(Established 1860).
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.



OURS is the only firm in Bombay that gives services free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics.—F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., F.C.I. (London).

WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following:

His Highness Maharaja Zalim Singh of Jaipur. The Hon. Sir Purnottamas Thakurdas.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur. The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
His Highness The Chief of Jhalakari. The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott. The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah. Sir E. J. Headlam.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Frazer. Sir Lawrence Hepper.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mitra All Akbar Khan. Sir Vasanthrao Dabholkar.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington. Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao. Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. Sir Elseradas Daga.
The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

Please note that ours is the oldest and the Original Firm of Dastoor.

Do not be misled. We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.

KURCHISOL

Standardised Liq. Ext. of KURCHI

Most efficacious in subacute and chronic Amoebic Dysentery. Indicated both in the bloody and mucous forms.

AGENTS: **Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Limited.**
Oriental Drug Agency, Bombay.
Kohkar Brothers, Poona.
CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS. June 18.
Drachenfels, Lumbhoff, Hamburg.
Ville de Metz, Quesch, Marmagosa.
Golconda, Sinclair, Moulinein, DEPARTURES.

June 19.
City of Yokohama, Singleton, Calcutta.
Frienfels, Hupperts, Hamburg.

LOADING.
June 18.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.
Steamer Magda for Calcutta.
Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Naxos for Karachi.
S S Drachenfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ville de Metz.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Ville de Metz arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagosa with same bottom cargo.

S S Golconda.—The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Yokohama.—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Yokohama will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Frienfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Frienfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo and passengers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Outward Mails
Narkunda carrying mails of June 8. Left Aden June 15. Due Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday and hence she will sail for Sydney, etc., at 11 a.m. on the same day.

Malwa carrying mails of June 12 left Marseilles June 14.

HOMEWARD MAILES
Mooltan carrying mails of May 24.

Arrival Marseilles June 8.
Macedonia carrying mails of May 31 arrived Marseilles June 13.

Mantua Left Port Said June 9.
Carrying mails of June 7.
Left Aden June 12.

VESSLS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRIA DOCK.
Wednesday, 18th June, 1930.

1 Argensfels 3540 Karachi 24-6 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.

3 City of Barcelona Karachi 19-6 K N Co.
4 India 4077 Genoa 1-7 S T and M.

5 City of Yokohama 4721 Colombo 18-6 F F Campbell and Co.
6 Aquileia 4066 Genoa 25-6 S T and M.

7 Clan Macnab 3813 Port Okha 22-6 J Finlay and Co.
8 Clan Mackintosh Port Okha 18-6 L Edwards Ltd.

9 Frienfels Marmagosa 19-6 L Edward Ltd.
10 Elysia Liverpool 21-6 Graham T Co.

11 Durinda 4450 NF, NF, M M and Co.
12 Victoria DOCKS.

1 Ariosto 2788 Hull 20-6 J Finlay and Co.
2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 20-6 N Y Kaisha.

3 Warialdo 1859 M Coast NF, M M and Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Buvarh 20-6 M M and Co.

5 Maxos 2878 Karachi NF, Scindia S N Co.
6 Clan Macnab 18-6-30 M M and Co.

7 Shinnoh Maru Kobe 22-6 O S Kaisha.
12-13 City of Birmingham Liverpool 20-6 K Nixon and Co.

14 Laxmi 124 NF, NF, R Assaria.
PRINCESS DOCKS.

A Pandit Calcutta 20-6 T M Co.
F Akbar 2493 Jeddah 21-6 T Morrison and Co.

G Sophie Marie 560 M Coast 18-6 Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 13-6 L Naranji and Co.

K Dama 3033 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok 22-6 F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Narkunda 20-6-30, P & O S N Co.

Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.

Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.

Chirasia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon 19-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

Benates 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd. FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

Etterkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia 16-6-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 16-6-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Chitanorga City 1-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizaki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.

Ranpara 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Malaja 20-6-30 P & O S N Co.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 22-6-30 M M & Co.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Malaja 21-6-30 P & O S N Co.

Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.

Aquileia 23-6-30 M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.

Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Chakla 1727 Chandler M M and Co.
STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysta 4811, Henderson, Graham T Co.

Birmingham 3028, Hill, K N Co.
FOR HULL.

Ariosto 2788, Higgins, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 6344 Lumbhoff L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Shinnoh Maru, 39328, Yoshitoku, O S Kaisha.

Kiaderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O S N Co.

Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.

Chakla 1727 Chandler M M and Co.
Varsova 1957 Rowe M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Goalpara, 3216, Simce, M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Garbeta, 3234, Dowhurst, M M & Co.

Naxos 2560 Erikson S N Co.
FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, 4065, Zopp, M Italiana.
FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macnab 3816 Turban, J F Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.

Warado 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Pundit T M Co.

FOR CALOIS.
Magda 2583 Kilmun J F Co.

VESSLS IN THE STREAM.
Gloisdale 2232 G T Co.

Garbeta M M and Co.
Warialdo, 1859, M M and Co.

Alfa 2937 D Sandiman.
B. P. LANDING DATE.

City of Yokohama 17-6-30.
Jeff Davies 17-6-30.

Clan Macnab 18-6-30.
Razmak 17-6-30.

Maur 17-6-30.
EXPORTS.

June 18.
S S Razmak for London.—4 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 44 bales animal skin H A M G H Sawal; 10 bales woollen carpets D Abraham and Sons; 7 bales woollen carpets I Fakulla.

For Marseilles.—400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—12 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 45 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 48 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamas and Co; 20 bales cotton fly Textile Waste Co.

For Varna.—10 bales cotton twist A H Diah.

For Alexandretta.—15 bales cotton twist A H Diah.

For Port Said.—20 bales cotton twist A H Diah.

S S Ariosto for Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 50 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Ghent.—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argensfels for Antwerp.—14 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

For Rotterdam.—6000 cwt in seed Birla Bros.

S S Magda for Calcutta.—5000

cwt manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg.—500 cwt myrabolams Kalyandas Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa.—500 cwt castor seed K M Nathoo; 1000 cwt castor seed 510 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

For Alexandretta.—2 bales cotton yarn F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Yokohama for New York.—8 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Philadelphia.—104 casks goat skin Briskey Co.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Kotok and Co.

IMPORTS.

June 18.
S S Shinnoh Maru for Nagoya, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd.—200 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton dhooty, 285 cases glassware, 395 cases porcelainware, 150 cases China ware.

From Osaka.—133 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton jeans, 35 cases cotton drill, 34 cases cotton twill, 585 cases cotton shirting, 33 cases rubber goods, 425 cases glass ware, 100 cases metal sand, 30 drums chemicals, 15 cases sulphur.

From Kobe.—136 cases glass ware, 110 cases camphor, 130 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases shirting, 141 cases shoes, 107 bales straw boards 1890 cases logs.

From Molli.—20 cases glass ware 825 cases beer, 15 cases straw boards, 500 bags cement.

From Hongkong.—184 kegs paint, 1500 bags beans, 100 bags sugar, 150 bags sugar candy, 250 bags cassia, 200 cases fire-crackers.

From Canton.—250 bags cassia, 210 bales mats.

From Singapore.—30 crates plaster boards, 150 crates calol oil, 1872 bags sago flour, 64 bags damar betu, 50 bags gum benjamin, 330 cases planks.

From Colombo.—222 chests tea, 290 bags trecanits, 490 bags lead.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Renewed Selling At The Advance.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

Bombay, June 18.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled steady and prices improved 44 points during the early part on better Liverpool advance but later on renewed selling depressed prices. The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 14 to 10 points. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 21 points but large covering by Bombay operators resulted in a sharp rally and closed at decline of 1 to 4 points.

Reviewing the present situation in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" writes "Lancasterian" as under:—

COST OF PRODUCTION.

The lack of demand is the cause of much discussion on 'Change and various theories are being expounded. The schemes of amalgamation and rationalisation will no doubt reduce the costs of production. The differences of the index figures for commodity and industrial products is, however, something like 25 per cent, and the purchasing power of the raw material producer is reduced in terms of demand for industrial goods. The saving incurred by the various schemes of reorganisation cannot possibly hope to bridge this wide discrepancy. That they are a step in the right direction there is little doubt, but stride is not big enough. Until this discrepancy is bridged normal demand cannot be gauged. The deflation of raw material prices has been proceeding for some time, but unfortunately they have not depreciated at the same rate as commodity prices. The inability of present industrial organisation to adjust its remuneration to rapidly changing price levels causes periodic dislocation of trade. The lag or delay in adjustment of price levels to a normal basis suggests two things:—

(1) That industrial organisation—meaning the understanding between capital and labour—is not sufficiently well balanced to rectify production costs at the same rate as the natural economic forces which automatically adjust commodity prices.

(2) That there may be some flaw in monetary policy.

BIG DECLINE IN SILVER.

The cotton trade has not only had to face the demonisation of silver and the consequent diminution of Chinese demand, but over and above all this it has had to sustain itself in a year of rapidly falling commodity prices. The causes of depression have been manifold, and it is not surprising that demand should be at such a low ebb. This has created lack of initiative and a hand-to-mouth policy of buying. Cloth and yarn stocks have been reduced to a level not seen for a long time. The



Every Peps Tablet Is Silver-Wrapped

Take Them To Protect Your Throat & Chest

THE potency of Peps is due to the ingenious idea of sealing within a silver jacket certain volatile chest-strengthening medicines which are concentrated in every tablet. When you let Peps dissolve in the mouth, the healing and germ-killing fumes given off, are breathed direct into the lungs where liquid medicines cannot penetrate.

Peps are splendid for allaying that teasing, tickling cough; for loosening choking phlegm; soothing the throat and removing any inflammation or irritation in the air-passages. Take Peps as a preventive as well as a cure for coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchial asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, old folks' and children's chest troubles.

The Best Defence Against Night Chills

Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

August	6.99—02
September	6.95—02
October	6.91—03
November	6.89—04
December	6.90—04
January	6.79—03
February	6.96—04
March	7.01—03
April	7.03—02
May	6.91—02
June	7.09—02
Middling Spot	7.50—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, June 17
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 400 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 17
Sclade Fully Good 4.00
Sclade Fine 4.25
Sclade Superfine 4.50
Bengal Good 3.15
Bengal Fully Good 4.00
Bengal Fine 4.35
Oomra Good 4.30
Oomra Fully Good 4.50
Oomra Fine 4.80
Broach Fully Good 5.00—10
Broach Fine 5.25—10
Broach Superfine 5.50—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 17
July 11.16—09
November 11.16—02
December 11.13—02
January 11.27—01
March 11.25—05
May 11.50—04
Sakell's F G F Spot 12.30—20

LINSEED & WHEAT SITUATION.

Poor Wheat Crop Reports.

Bombay, June 18.

Following cables are received to-day regarding wheat and linseed:—

Wheat cable from Liverpool:—
"Market improved considerably since opening. Reaction due market appears oversold."

Wheat cable from London:—
"Recent decline entirely due to cotton and securities. Good export demand and stocks gradually being reduced in Canada and U. S. A. Crop reports from Canada and Argentina are decidedly poor pointing to lower yield."

Linseed cable from London:—
"Demand moderate near deliveries. Though crop progress satisfactory in Argentina and North-west America stocks becoming smaller. Weakness in Indian linseed and large shipments affecting La Plata but market appears short and crop scares would cause a sharp reaction. Recommend securing profits on short."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 17
July 13.42 plus 08
October 13.02 plus 05
December 13.15 plus 06
January 13.15 plus 02
Middling Spot 13.55 plus 10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 17
July 13.14 plus 14
October 12.86 plus 10
Middling Spot 12.74 plus 14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 17
Day's receipts at all U S Ports 9,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 17
Opening 7.09
Closing 7.04—01

Liverpool, June 17
July close at s 7/5 1/2d—1/2d
October close at s 7/6 1/2d—1/2d
December close at s 7/7 1/2d—1/2d

Wheat Chicago Market:
July per bushel dol 98 3/8 up 2 1/8
September per bushel dol 101 1/8 up 2 1/4
December per bushel dol 105 5/8 up 2 3/4

Argentine Linseed Quotations:
July 19.05—5
August 19.15—7

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE

g hand in hand.

J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY CHANDRANATH M. MEHTA IN 1912



JUPITER
GENERAL

is doing all classes of
insurance business.

J2

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1930.

Coyajee Jailed For 7 & Half Months' R. I.

PARSI CONGRESSMAN WHO APPEALED
TO POLICE

Magistrate Asks Reporters Not To Publish
His Statement.

"PROSECUTION STORY IS TRUE BUT I
I AM NOT GUILTY"

For distributing leaflets to members of the police force which the court held "were calculated to engender a spirit of disobedience and feelings of disaffection towards the Government", Sjt. Minoo Coyajee, a Parsi Congressman was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six weeks further imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning.

In passing the judgment the Magistrate observed "In this case the accused is charged under Section 3, Act 22 of the Police Incitement to Disaffection Act of 1922. He distributed leaflets in Marathi and Gujarati to members of the

two constables on duty at the Red Gate, Alexandra Docks were accused by Coyajee. The latter handed the policemen two Marathi leaflets, which was the subject matter of the complaint.

NOT GUILTY.

The Magistrate (Addressing the accused): Do you plead guilty to the charge?

Sjt. Coyajee: I am not guilty but the prosecution version is true.

Waman Gopal, a police constable who was on duty at the Red Gate, Alexandra Dock on June 12 said that the accused approached him and gave him a leaflet headed "Appeal to Police Brothers."

Magistrate: Did you distribute this Marathi leaflet?

Accused: I did.

JOHN CONGRESS.

Asked if the accused had anything to say in defence, Mr. Coyajee submitted a written statement admitting that he was the author of the leaflet and justifying the issue of the appeal "to his police brethren to desist from committing atrocities and to join the Congress in the fight of justice."

When the statement had been half read by the Court Clerk, the Magistrate interrupted and said that he would not allow the statement to go in as it was more in the nature of a political speech.

Sjt. Coyajee: It is not a political speech I have endeavoured to explain my action. Reject it if you care to.

DON'TS FOR REPORTS.
The Magistrate rejected the statement and addressing pressmen said "Reporters are not to give any portion of the statement."

The accused did not want to call evidence.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six weeks further imprisonment.

When Sjt. Coyajee was being marched to the lock-up the Court Clerk gave the statement back to Sjt. Coyajee which he rejected saying "It is yours. You can throw it away."

GOVERNOR VISITS SHOLAPUR.

Walks 3 Miles And Interviews
Shop-keepers.

SHOLAPUR, June 18.

At 9 a.m. the Governor's special arrived here. Mr. Knight, Collector, the Officer Commanding the troops and the district Superintendent of Police then entered the Governor's train, where an informal conference was held to decide the programme. The Home Member was also present.

INTERVIEW.

Shortly after the Governor left on a long tour of the city, accompanied by the Collector, the Officer Commanding the Home Member, the Deputy Inspector General, C. I. D., and the District Superintendent of Police. A very extensive tour of the city was made, during which his Excellency walked about three miles.

He spoke to various shopkeepers discussing with them the state of business. After inspecting the Military and Police pickets which are placed at important junctions, His Excellency returned to the Railway Institute and gave interviews before lunch to Col. Paige, the Officer Commanding, the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, the Camp Commander, Khan Bahadur Haji Hasrat Khan and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, M. L. C. and others.—A. F.

DEAL IN "FACTS AND TRUTH."

Baldwin's Advice To British
Press.

LONDON, June 17.

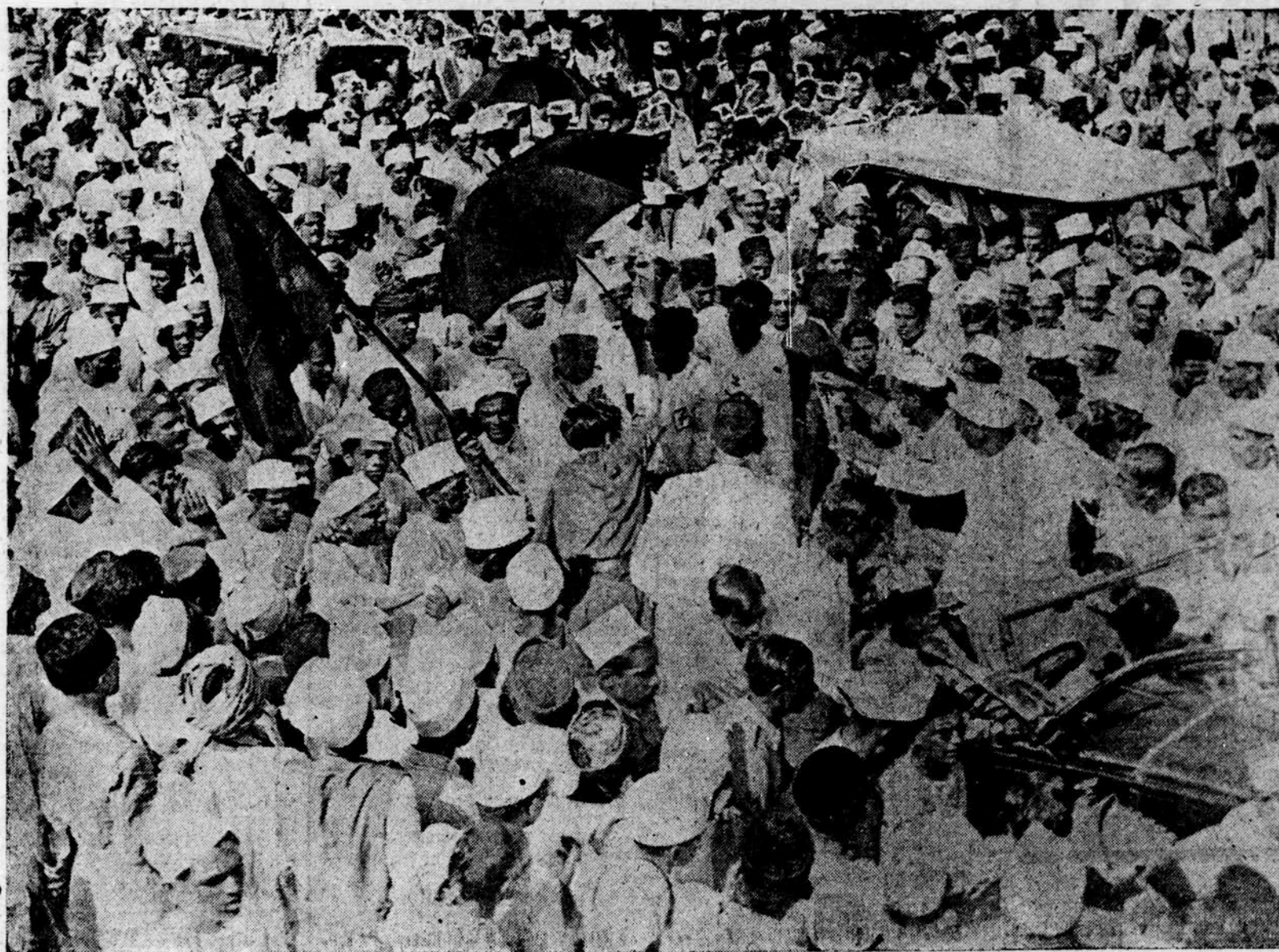
Mr. Baldwin was the principal speaker at the banquet by the Royal Academy to delegates to the Press Conference. Mr. Llewellyn, President of the Academy was in chair and many leaders of arts, music and professions attended.

Mr. Baldwin proposing "tenth muse" eloquently appealed to the Press of the Empire to preserve meticulous accuracy in exchange of news and emphasised that real danger to Democracy lay in mass appeal to instinct and sentiment instead of to reason.

Mr. Baldwin added that if there was ever a time which called for facts and truth, it was the present.

All political parties were talking of unity of Empire and all were feeling that nothing but disaster awaited the Empire, if people at home and overseas were in any way misled or facts garbled.

They wanted truth, whole truth and nothing but the truth.—Reuter.



A mammoth crowd enthusiastically greeting Pandit Motilal on his arrival in Bombay.

PANDIT MOTILAL IN BOMBAY.

Great Welcome
Procession.

CITY ASTIR EARLY
MORNING.

Bombay accorded a right royal reception to the Acting Congress President Pandit Motilal Nehru who arrived on Wednesday morning by the Calcutta Mail with his family.

As it was announced that the President would be taken to the Congress House in a procession people in very large numbers began to collect at the Victoria Terminus since early morning. Several hundred volunteers started from the Congress House early in the morning and reached the station by about 7-8 a.m. Similar batches of volunteers started from different wards and reached the station in good time. The general public flocked in thousands and while the train was timed to arrive at 8-9 a.m. an hour before that thousands of persons had reached the station.

The Kalbadevi Road, the Girgaum Road and the portion of Hornby Road from Crawford Market to Bori Bunder presented picturesque scenes as there were regular streams of Khaddar clad men, women and children all proceeding towards Bori Bunder.

MR. GEORGE SLOCOMBE.

By about 7-40 a.m. prominent persons like Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Perin Captain and Mrs. Liliavati Munshi arrived. Mr. Patel was accompanied by Mr. George Slocombe the representative of the "Daily Herald" and he was ovated by the crowds. Many more prominent persons including Mr. S. G. Banker, Dr. M. H. Gaur, Mr. S. Wasi and others were also present.

Coming out of the station the procession turned into Hornby Road and reaching Crawford Market wended its way into Lohar Chawl. Amidst loud cheers and shouts of national songs Mr. G. V. Kapadia the ex-president of the B. P. C. C. who had been to Allahabad to see Panditji and against whom a warrant for arrest had been pending joined the procession. He was garlanded and given a seat in the Panditji's car.

It took exactly one hour for the procession to reach Princes Street corner from where it turned into Kalbadevi Road. It took another hour to pass through Kalbadevi Road and Bhuleswar and reach Girgaum Back Road. While the procession was passing

several minutes. Despite the perfect arrangements of the Congress volunteers there was such a rush to have the 'Dharsan' of the Congress President that for several minutes it was not possible for him and his party to come out of the compartment. Mr. Patel entered the compartment and garlanded Pandit Motilal. He was accompanied by Mrs. Motilal Mrs. Jawaharlal, his daughter and his son-in-law.

After a few minutes when the volunteers formed a cordon in front of the compartment Panditji stepped out of the compartment and was again cheered. Other members of his party followed him. They all came out of the station escorted by the Congress volunteers and took their seats in the motor cars that were waiting for them.

Pandit Motilal, Mrs. Motilal, and Mrs. Jawaharlal, took their seats in a car along with Mr. Patel, Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Munshi.

PROCESSION STARTS.

At 8-30 a.m. the procession started from Bori Bunder. It was headed by several hundred Desh Sevikas who were followed by hundreds of the members of the newly formed Waman Sena. The Congress volunteers escorted the ladies and the children by forming a cordon on both the sides. They were followed by the general public numbering thousands. The car carrying Panditji and three more cars carrying the other members of his party and some B. P. C. C. officials followed.

Even at the start the procession was more than half a mile long. Huge crowds had lined on the roads outside the station and were awaiting the arrival of the president's car. There was continuous cheering through the lengthy road and Panditji bowed to the crowds with folded hands sometimes standing in his seat.

KAPADIA CHEERED.

Coming out of the station the procession turned into Hornby Road and reaching Crawford Market wended its way into Lohar Chawl. Amidst loud cheers and shouts of national songs Mr. G. V. Kapadia the ex-president of the B. P. C. C. who had been to Allahabad to see Panditji and against whom a warrant for arrest had been pending joined the procession. He was garlanded and given a seat in the Panditji's car.

It took exactly one hour for the procession to reach Princes Street corner from where it turned into Kalbadevi Road. It took another hour to pass through Kalbadevi Road and Bhuleswar and reach Girgaum Back Road. While the procession was passing

through these localities scenes of unbounded enthusiasm were witnessed which will be ever remembered by those who had the privilege to witness them. Not only was the whole of the Kalbadevi Road completely blockaded for all traffic for about an hour but all the galleries, balconies, windows and even the terraces of buildings on both the sides were fully packed with eager spectators whose enthusiasm knew no bounds.

As the president's car proceeded along the Kalbadevi Road the car had to be stopped after every few minutes as there was a regular stream of those who wanted to garland him. At one place besides garlanding, red 'kunkum' marks were put on the foreheads of Panditji and Mrs. Motilal. Those who could not garland him showered flowers from the windows. Some Marwari merchants at Kalbadevi sprinkled handfuls of 'Gulal', while ladies showered coloured rice. In Bhuleswar also similar scenes were witnessed, and here besides showering flowers and coloured rice some people sprinkled rose water also. Even at a modest estimate the president must have been garlanded several hundred times throughout the procession.

GARLANDS GALORE.

At Bhuleswar once when Panditji was garlanded he immediately took out the garlands and put it round Mr. Patel's neck from behind who was sitting on the front seat. Mr. Patel rather seemed surprised at this but Panditji had a hearty laugh at his surprise.

After about an hour more that is exactly three hours after the start the procession reached the Congress House.

While it was near Lamington Road corner a posse of police with several officers was seen. It was apprehended that they would put Mr. Kapadia under arrest but however they did not do so and the police party left the spot.

On reaching the Congress House Pandit Motilal was once more garlanded by Mrs. Perin Captain the president of the B. P. C. C. Panditji stood in his place bowed to the crowds on all the sides and then left in the same car for his residence.

Throughout the procession was quiet and peaceful and it was regulated by the Congress volunteers the police being conspicuous by their absence. Through whatever locality it passed whole traffic was held over for more than an hour.

Cause Of Strikes In India.

THE RATIO MUDDLE.

Geneva Bans Use Of Forced
Labour.

LONDON, June 17.

Geneva.—Indian delegates were again prominent at the International Labour Conference.

In the course of the discussion on the report of the Labour Office, Mr. Ojha, Employers' delegate, made a speech on the lines of Mr. Joshi's speech yesterday in which he criticised the exclusion of Indian States from the operation of the Conventions and recommendations of the Conference and urged that the States should be brought into line with British India.

Referring to communism, Mr. Ojha denied that there was intense propaganda and declared that India presented by no means a fertile soil for it. The strikes were due to the Government's currency policy.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

During a sitting of the Committee on Forced Labour a controversy arose between Mr. J. K. Mehta, employers' adviser, and Mr. Vernon of the Colonial Office, with reference to Mr. Mehta's amendment prohibiting the use of forced labour in case of internal disorder which was eventually adopted by 21 votes to 14. Its adoption prompted the French workers' delegate to declare that political questions should be excluded from International Conventions.—Reuter.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Nahas Cabinet's Resignation
And After.

LONDON, June 18.

Cairo.—The Chamber has unanimously passed resolutions supporting the Nahas Pasha Cabinet.—Reuter.

LATER.

It is understood that the Palace suggested various amendments to the Bill submitted by the Cabinet for safeguarding the Constitution and the trial of Ministers responsible for the suspension of the Constitution. The Cabinet rejected the compromise proposals and in view of its inability to fulfil the promise contained in the speech from Throne to introduce such legislation in present session, it felt it incompatible with its dignity to retain office.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICER STABBED.

Three Arabs Executed.

JERUSALEM WEARS BLACK.

JERUSALEM, June 18.

Three Arabs have been executed. All Arab shops are closed and Arab executive offices are draped in black cloth.

Jaffa.—While the crowd which had collected in front of Government offices was being dispersed by the police, Assistant Superintendent Mr. Scott was stabbed in the neck. He was removed to a hospital.

He was not seriously injured, though there was great loss of blood.—Reuter.

CHINESE CUSTOMS CRISIS.

Briton Ousts Briton.

LONDON, June 17.

Tientsin.—A dramatic account is given of how a Briton ousted a Briton for the control of customs here. Lieut.-Colonel Hayley Bell arrived at his office yesterday morning and was formally told by the Chinese Superintendent that the Shanshi Party had taken control, and was introduced to Mr. Lenox Simpson the "New Commissioner".

Col. Bell said that he must evacuate the whole staff, if there was any interference. He was promptly told that any Chinese who left would be shot as a deserter. Meanwhile Shanshi soldiers, without uniforms, occupied the offices. During the argument Col. Bell decided to defer his orders to evacuate for 24 hours pending instructions from Shanghai.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" describes the foregoing as the "Gravest event in the history of Chinese customs" and fears that if Col. Bell is ousted, Customs administration will gradually disintegrate, while seizure will create a precedent which other Chinese War Lords will eagerly follow.—Reuter.

(An earlier message had stated that owing to a crisis in connection with the remittance of 2-12 per cent Customs sur tax to Nanking, Col. Bell had been dismissed by the Governor of Shanshi.)

MR. S. N. HAJI AT LAST DECIDES TO RESIGN.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand, Hajj, M.L.A., has decided to resign his seat in the Legislative Assembly as a protest against the repressive policy of Government, now culminating in the active operation of the Prevention of Intimidation (Anti-picketing) Ordinance.

With a view, however, to save his constituency, now harassed partly by a series of Ordinances and partly by the regime of Martial Law, the infliction of an Election at this juncture and to prevent the risk of the vacancy being filled for the brief period of the Session at Simla, by the nominee of a microscopic minority, Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Hajj will forward to the proper authorities his letter of resignation together with a statement giving detailed reasons, therefore, at such a date as will render any bye-election utterly impossible.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Mr. Benn Explains Position
In Kathiawar.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Major Graham Pole asked for information regarding the existence in Sindh of traffic in girls kidnapped from Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and Marwar.

Mr. Benn replied: "I have ascertained that there is no regular traffic in and kidnapping of girls from areas mentioned, but demand for marriageable girls in Sindh is often met by marriage brokers who obtain low caste girls—often by purchase from parents—from these areas and dispose of them in marriage. The police authorities in Sindh and States are on the watch to prevent the activities of these persons, but the task is not easy, as it is usually found that girls show no desire to leave their husbands and return to their parents.—Reuter.